

Honolulu Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY DECEMBER 17, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2342.

SPENT THE NIGHT ON LANIHULI!

A Party of Eleven Without Food or Water.

(From Monday's daily.)

A very tired and much-dilapidated looking party of boys and girls drove into the extensive grounds of F. A. Schaefer on the Nuuanu road yesterday afternoon about three o'clock.

The dresses worn by the young ladies were torn and ragged and their hair was bedraggled, while the boys' clothes were in a similar torn condition; their hands were scratched and they appeared in anything but a Sunday-go-to-meeting condition.

And yet less than thirty-six hours before these same boys and girls had departed from the Schaefer residence, looking their best, in high spirits and anticipating a jolly time. A night on the Pali, in its highest, most inaccessible part, without food, water or shelter, tells the simple tale of the difference in the morning.

In the party which suffered in this most disagreeable adventure were Miss Lena Adams, Lyle A. Dixey Jr., Perce Gustav, Elsie Schaefer, Linda Schaefer, and Gustav Schaefer, Reba Thompson and Bobbie Thompson, Annie Tucker and Kirby Tucker and Miss Cameron.

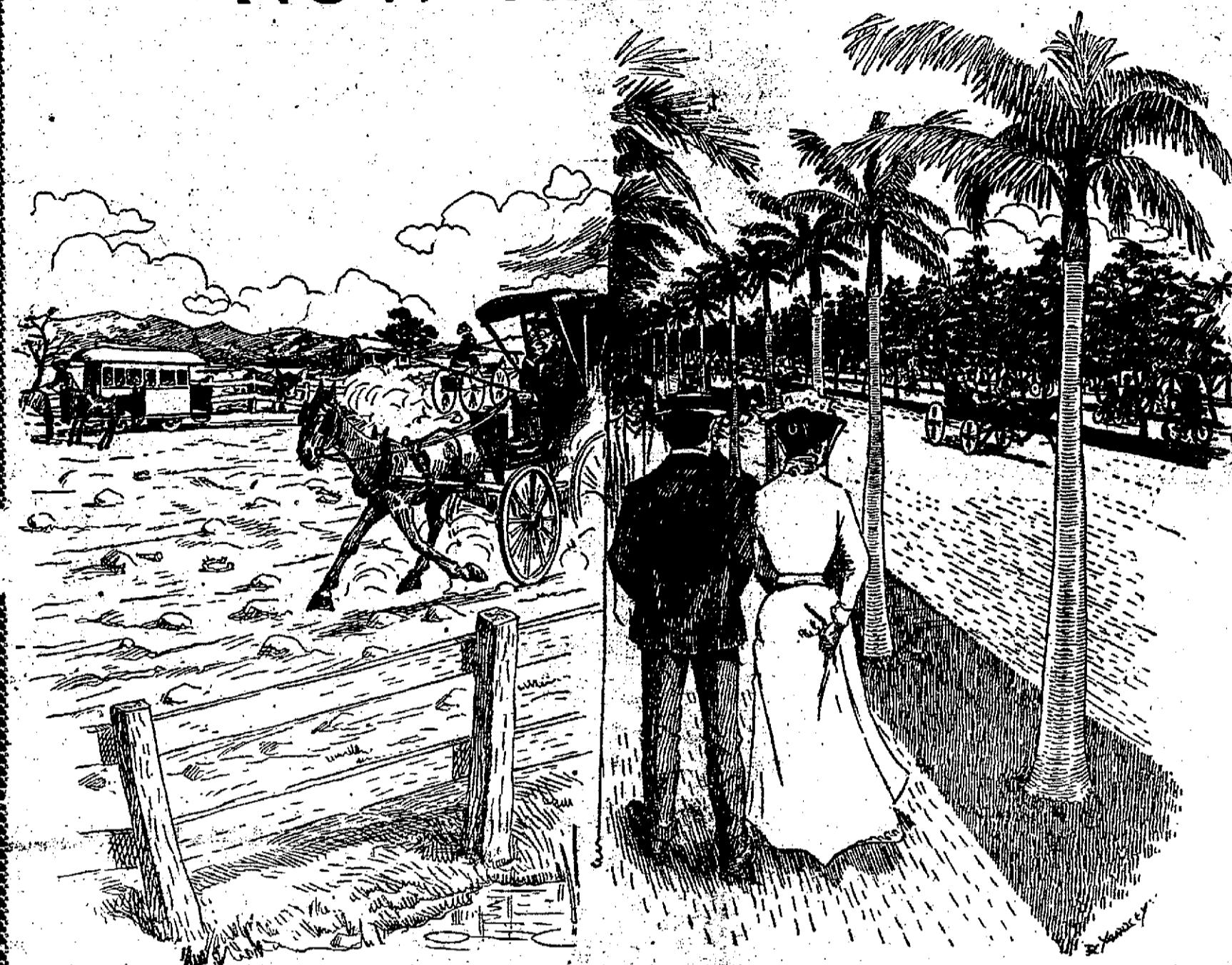
They left the Schaefer place about 5 o'clock Saturday morning, taking a small lunch and intending to spend the day in a tramp over the Pali. All the members of the party are experienced in mountain climbing and gave but little heed to any feeling of fatigue, as they trudged out the mala Nuuanu road and through Rook Valley to the mountain range. They were half way to the top of Lanihuli when they sat down for lunch at one o'clock. It was only a frugal repast for the members of the party, who were panting a great upon their return home, which they expected the long tramp to make more enjoyable. Though late when they again resumed the journey the boys and girls were determined to make the ascent of the Pali and return on the other side. The older members of the party were advising a return by the nearest route, but the young and enthusiastic children were certain they could make the ascent and return in plenty of time for dinner. It was only when the faint shadows of evening warned the members of the party of the approaching darkness that they realized the impossibility of the undertaking, and it was then too late to turn back. After a prolonged consultation it was decided to spend the night on the Pali rather than tempt fortune by trying the descent of the steep and rocky mountain sides. And there in the top of Lanihuli, without food or water, they spent eighteen long and weary hours. The little food remaining from the lunch had been abandoned and a half canteen of water was all that remained of the now precious fluid. The boys, who had started out with coats, had left them at the Schaefer residence, as they did not wish to be heavily cumbersome, in their mountain climb. Two of the boys had, however, brought sweaters along and these served as some protection from the cold winds. For the girls, clad in light summer garment, a depression in the mountain formation served as a further protection from the raw winds which blew with increased vigor as the night wore on.

There was little sleep for the party of eleven Saturday night, for the bare moist ground was hardly as soft a couch as that to which they had been all accustomed; and though there was no particular danger, it was more comforting to sit and talk than to lie in silence, waiting for morning to come. Long before the members of the party were worried, their parents and relatives began to get anxious over the long delayed arrival. Frightened mothers indulged in hurried telephone communication Saturday night, when the young hopefuls failed to appear at the scheduled time before dark, and their anxiety soon spread to fathers and brothers. Before ten o'clock Saturday evening half a dozen different searching parties, with lanterns and food and water began systematic hunt for the lost wanderers. Messrs. Wilder and Cooke, Adams and Wilder, Cook and Thompson and Carter and Irving comprised separate parties, which made the ascent of the Pali in as many different directions. A number of Kamehameha students formed another searching party, which started out yesterday morning, while other men started on horseback and with cartridges for the search trampers.

All night anxious parents waited in vain for tidings of the wanderers, while the boys and girls huddled together, waiting for the first rays of dawn. Fortunately the night was unusually warm and they suffered little but discomfort.

As soon as it became light enough to see the perils became less keen. It seemed as if they had chosen the wild-

NOW AND THEN.



A COMPARISON of the present streets in Kakaako and other sections and the beautiful poinciana and palm-lined, four-mile, macadamized boulevard which is proposed to be built from Union Square to Kapiolani Park and Diamond Head, connecting with the new Diamond Head road, makes converts of the most pessimistic. There is not a street in Honolulu which can be called a boulevard in any sense of the word, and the only outlet to the park and Waikiki beach is by way of the Waikiki Road. Bicyclists complain of the road on account of the dust. Drivers of fast horses complain for the same reason, and also of the narrowness of the thoroughfare, in many places; and the presence of the street half-way track. The proposed boulevard is to be a magnificent driveway starting from a point in the center of the city—Union Square, opposite the Capitol Grounds, has been favorably mentioned—and running four miles in almost a straight line to Diamond Head and Kapiolani Park, connecting with the Diamond Head road, which skirts the base of Honolulu's most picturesque promontory. It will be 100 feet wide, with a twenty-foot track in the center for bicycles. This strip will be lined on both sides by poinciana trees; there are to be thirty-foot driveways on each side, and two ten-foot sidewalks lined with rows of palms. With the beautiful poincianas in full flower with their variegated colors, and the stately palms there could hardly be another such boulevard in the world over, and under such conditions it would become famous. The plans for incorporating the boulevard company are approaching completion. It is proposed by the promoters to enlist the assistance of all lovers of good roads and fine horseflesh to attach their names to the subscription lists now being circulated, agreeing to pay \$1 a month for twenty-five months. Two thousand names are to be secured for this purpose, which would insure in the two years time, \$50,000. A similar amount is looked for from philanthropists of whom there are many in the Islands, and another such amount from the Territorial Legislature, making a total of \$150,000. A number of fine whips among the ladies of the city are interested in the proposition, and much help is expected from them in agitating the matter until the boulevard becomes a reality.

est and most precarious path to regain safety, and the journey from the rocky top of Lanihuli was attended with considerable danger. The girls suffered most; their dresses were torn on the rugged rocks. By assisting each other the entire party finally reached a place of safety on the lower levels, though few escaped without scratches or bruises and torn clothing. Faint from hunger and almost parched from thirst, the party weakly continued their journey down the Pali. Here they were discovered a few hours later by Messrs. Cooke and Thompson.

Carriages were soon provided, and the tired wanderers were driven to Mr. Cooke's mountain home, where a hearty meal awaited them. A telephone message at 10 o'clock relieved the anxiety of the waiting relatives, many of whom started out to meet them. A photograph was taken by Mr. Cooke showing the party in all their picturesque weariness and bedraggled condition. By the time they reached F. A. Schaefer's residence on Nuuanu street, the party was ready for a second meal, though they already had taken one with Mr. Cooke. Aside from a little bodily discomfort and their torn attire, none of the members of the party were seriously affected by the unpleasant experience of a night on the Pali.

WILL OPEN FOR SETTLEMENT

HONOLULU A "HELLO TOWN" OF THE VERY FIRST RANK

SENSATION AT LAHAINA

The claim has been made by San Francisco that that city leads all American cities in the use of telephones. An estimate has been made that there is one for every sixteen persons, with Greater New York next, with one for every forty-eight persons. Honolulu can lay a better claim to the title than either place, as far as a white population is concerned, as it is a "Hello" town in every sense of the word. In proportion to the population directly making use of telephones, and excluding the Asiatic residents, who number about 30,000 souls, Honolulu can boast of a high percentage in this respect. It is estimated that there are about 40,000 residents in Honolulu—30,000 are Hawaiians, Chinese and Japanese, as above, and only about 8,000 are British, Germans, Americans, French, part Hawaiians, and other nationalities. The latter residents are the chief users of telephones.

The figures on the city census, as classified according to nationalities, have not yet been received from Washington, but T. G. Thrum gives the following figures obtained during the plague last year: Hawaiian 12,820; Chinese, 10,741; Japanese, 7,288; Portuguese, 5,466; others, 7,827, making a total of 44,232 persons. From this total he deducted 10 per cent for errors, leaving the estimated population at 39,527. The late official census figures for Honolulu give the population as 39,306. Adding a natural increase in immigration and arrivals from the other Islands, especially among the Japanese, the figures would now probably be 40,000, or more.

Superintendent Corcoran, of the Mutual Telephone Company, states that 1,400 telephones are in active use. Of these, only 200 are used by the 20,000 Orientals, Hawaiians and Portuguese, the remaining being used by the 6,000 mixed European, American and Hawaiian population. Taking these figures as a basis, the ratio would be one telephone for every seven white persons in Honolulu. On the other hand, the ratio as applied among the Chinese and Japanese, would be one telephone for every 150. Taking the whole population as a basis, Honolulu has one telephone for every thirty persons.

The latest percentage sheet of telephones in ratio to the population in the

Coast cities, according to the census of 1900 in exchanges of 300 or more subscribers, as furnished to Superintendent Corcoran, gives the following interesting figures:

	Pop.	Sub.	Per-
	lation	scribers	cent-
			age
Exchange.	342,782	27,873	8.13
San Francisco	102,479	10,440	10.19
Los Angeles	95,638	7,716	7.98
Oakland	50,428	5,038	9.94
Portland	30,671	3,673	7.23
Seattle	37,714	3,124	8.25
Tacoma	26,548	4,283	15.72
Sacramento	29,282	2,391	8.17
San Jose	25,150	3,302	13.13
San Diego	18,786	1,478	7.57
Stockton	17,506	1,712	9.78
Fresno	12,470	1,650	13.23
Walla Walla	10,049	800	7.94
Pasadena	9,117	721	7.91
Astoria	8,331	511	4.90
Riverside	7,978	470	5.83
Everett	7,838	578	7.23
Tucson	7,531	425	5.47
Eureka	7,327	704	9.64
Whatcom	6,833	511	7.48
Santa Rosa	6,673	421	6.31
Baker City	6,693	462	6.92
Santa Barbara	6,587	476	7.22
San Bernardino	6,120	323	5.90
Santa Cruz	5,629	434	7.77
Phoenix	5,514	502	9.07
Pomona	5,326	329	5.93
Santa Ann	4,933	311	6.10
Bakersfield	4,736	369	19.93
Reno	4,500	322	7.14
Napa	4,335	362	8.21
Salem	4,058	570	12.39
Olympia	4,082	313	7.57
San Rafael	3,475	355	8.41
Marysville	3,497	335	10.15
Hanford	2,929	378	10.35
Chico	2,640	391	11.49

arrest brought to light the fact that girls of tender years have been lured away for criminal purposes. A raid on the lodging house of Jos. Oliviera resulted in the arrest of three girls, all of them under fifteen years of age. The Maui News suggests a citizens committee, and tar and feathers for the owners of such dens.

The contract for the erection of the Castle Hall at Aloha Lodge, K. of P., at Wailuku, has been let to Mr. G. Brown, for \$1,600, the lumber to furnish lumber will be shipped to the site, and work will begin on Wednesday, with a 90-day limit.

Friday evening the Wailuku Choral Society will give a concert at Alexander Hall for the benefit of the settlement and kindergarten. A fine program has been arranged, and the advance sale gives promise of a big house.

Grinding for the new season has begun at Wailuku plantation.

For two or three weeks past the pumps at Puunene plantation have stood idle and allowed Dame Nature to furnish irrigating water. They started up again last Saturday, but shut down on Monday, on account of recent rains.

Some time during last night a bold and carefully planned burglary was committed in Hoffman & Veltesser's store. The thief broke a small hole in the plate glass display window, through which he reached his hand and took six watches hanging there. The glass had purposely been broken to secure the watches, as nothing else was taken.

Heavy showers have been prevalent on Maui all week. A Hindoo juggler has been amusing large crowds at the courthouse.

Steamers Are Being Fumigated.

The fumigating barge is at present skipping lightly from one end of the harbor to the other, and her flag officer, Admiral Jack McVeigh, is having his hands full of business. Not only does he fill the space under the wharves with malodorous fumes, but all outgoing vessels have each been getting a healthy dose, and now even the liners of the White Star and the Inter-Island fleets are subjected to fumigation, which must make each and every waterfront rat wonder how business still keeps up.

Saturday afternoon the Inter-Island steamer Ni'au was fumigated, and yesterday the large went up between the Claudioine and the Kinau, both of which boats will soon be freed from rodents. It is the plan to fumigate all the steamers of the Island fleet, as soon as it can be done, and the fumigating plant will be having an exceedingly busy time during the week.

PLANS FOR VISIT OF THE FLEET

Admiral Casey Will Bring All His Ships.

THE PACIFIC squadron, under command of Admiral Casey, will make a practice cruise to these waters in May of next year, if the plans of the commanding officer go through. That the Wisconsin was compelled to lie outside and that in consequence the ship was seen by very few people and, in addition, that the ship was not the scene of some notable entertainments, was a source of much annoyance to the Admiral and the officers of the ship.

Before Admiral Casey left the port he signified to Captain Merry his intention to return in the spring with his entire squadron. He said that the intention was to make the cruise a practice one and that it would be his plan while here to engage the ships in all varieties of exercises so that there would be given opportunities for the Honolulu people to see the vessels, but the practice off port would be full of interest to all those who are interested in gunnery and evolutions.

Should the plan of Admiral Casey go through he will assemble his squadron at San Francisco, after the close of his present cruise in South American waters. The ships which are to be engaged in that cruise are the battleships Wisconsin and Iowa. The latter will be cleaned in dock at Valparaiso de Chile, where the flagship will join her. After a short stay there the two vessels will proceed north in a leisurely manner. They will touch all along the coast and it is presumed, the Colombian revolution being over, may be joined in the northward journey by the Concord.

Just what vessels will comprise the squadron is not known, as there are several ships at Mare Island in commission but unattached to the squadron, as in the Oregon which is at Bremerton undergoing repairs. The ships now under command of Admiral Casey are the two battleships Wisconsin and Iowa, the cruiser Philadelphia, the gunboat Concord and the torpedo destroyer Farragut. There could be added to the squadron, perhaps, the battleship Oregon, the gunboat Wheeler and possibly one or two other small vessels as well as another destroyer.

Capt. Merry said yesterday that should the plans of Admiral Casey be carried out it was probable that all the vessels would be brought inside the harbor first and laid up at the docks. The naval station docks, he said, could take care of three of the ships at one time.

While the Pearl Harbor bar dredging may be concluded before that time, it is hardly probable that any attempt will be made to take any naval vessel into the harbor until there is some actual necessity for such action.

APPROPRIATION IS EXHAUSTED

The appropriation for the payment of Postmasters still having on hand Hawaiian postage stamps is very nearly exhausted. The Legislature appropriated but \$1200 for this payment, and \$1155.90 has already been paid out by Treasurer Wright. There are two warrants still in his hands of \$53 and \$133, which cannot be paid until the Legislature makes another appropriation. Many of the Postmasters sent on their stamps to Washington after annexation, instead of to the Territorial government for redemption, and they are beginning now to get receipts from the Postmaster-General showing the stamps to have been destroyed. There are probably between \$100 and \$500 worth of these stamps still outstanding.

PUSH BUTTONS SET WITH JEWELS

None was recently brought from San Francisco that a wealthy Honolulu woman, now visiting the Coast, is having prepared for shipment to the Islands a magnificent lot of furniture with which to remodel the interior decoration of her residence, and which will surpass any hitherto brought here.

One innovation which she proposes to introduce, which is certainly novel even in a country where the most lavish wealth is displayed, will be the great cost of push buttons for all electric connections to the residence. It is said that the buttons will be set with precious stones, diamonds even being used for this purpose. There will be placed at the interior entrances, and the buttons in the various rooms for turning on the electric lights will also be studded.

LEWIS IS ELECTED

Home Rulers Lose Election at Hilo.

HILo, Dec. 12.—The special election in the 2nd precinct of the first district on Monday was a peaceful declaration of the Hawaiians against Home Rule. Ewaliko was plainly a candidate of that party, and aspired to the mantle of his father, who died a few months ago, while a member of the Legislature.

Lewis was anybody's candidate; last year he was on the Republican side and met defeat with the rest of the ticket. When the "New Hawaiians" organized an association here a few weeks ago, with mutual improvement as the basis and politics on the side, Lewis was named as their candidate. Neither party, Republican nor Home Rule, held conventions. The New Hawaiians turned down Ewaliko in their meeting and pledged themselves to support Lewis. Then Ewaliko put himself up as an Independent Home Rule candidate and Kauwila of Puna joined in on the same lines. It was expected that Lewis would be strong in Hilo, but weak in the outer precincts, but out of eight Mr. Lewis was behind Ewaliko in three precincts and tied him in one other. Kauwila was not in the race except in Puna, where he resides. At that precinct he polled heavy vote, while in Hilo he was far down the line, and in Laupahoehoe he did not get a vote.

The registration was 573, but the total vote was only 306.

* The election was exceedingly quiet. There were 29 rejected ballots. The official vote follows:

	LEWIS	EWAJKO	KAUWILA	NEW HAWAIIANS	INDEPENDENT
Puna	12	10	9	3	1
Hilo	176	94	7	3	1
Papakou	42	31	3	1	1
Honolulu	20	25	4	1	1
Laupahoehoe	35	11	9	1	1
Koole	10	11	9	1	1
Honokaa	15	15	5	1	1
Kukuhale	4	56	13	1	1
Total	315	263	90	10	1

Lewis' majority over Ewaliko was 122.

*16 ballots rejected. **29 ballots rejected.

DEATH BY POISON.

The Japanese woman on Front street who was found last week suffering from poison died on Saturday night. From inquiries made by the sheriff's office it appears that deceased and her husband had quarreled during the day, when the woman took the poison. From this fact it was thought possible that the man may have administered the dose, but this the woman, between paroxysms of pain, strenuously denied. She told Sheriff Andrews that she had been drinking and that she drank from the bottle of poison thinking it was saki. The statements made by the man were rather conflicting, and it was concluded by the sheriff that he was dodging the truth. As there were witnesses to the assault on the wife, he was arrested on that charge. In the meantime there has been a post mortem and a coroner's inquest on the body of the woman, the particulars of which are not available, as the case is to be continued on Sunday.

AN OLD SAILOR DEAD.

George Hunker, a German seafaring man who has occupied a room over Holmes warehouse at the foot of Wai-anuenue street, died at Hilo Hospital Saturday night. Deceased resided in Hilo for a number of years and was quite a well known character. He was a familiar figure around Wai-anuenue street and frequently entertained his acquaintances with yarns of his experiences while before the mast.

Some years ago he was one of the crew of the bark "Wandering Minstrel." Captain Walker, that was wrecked on Midway Island. The deceased was a man whose life was full interesting experiences, but of late years he has lived in Hilo, and engaged in agricultural pursuits.

GRAN) AND PETIT JURORS.

Captain Lake of the sheriff's office on Tuesday summoned the following gentlemen to serve on the grand jury in the Fourth Circuit, January term:

John I. Baker, L. M. Whitehouse, A. H. Olney, Frank L. Winter, Charles E. Wright, E. N. Holmes, B. F. Schoen, H. M. Henshaw, C. A. Stobie, W. H. Shipman, W. H. Beers, J. T. Moir, W. Todd, C. H. W. Hitchcock, Wm. Muller, Peter Gibb, A. E. Sutton, C. C. Kennedy, J. S. Janaway, J. E. Gambleton, A. W. Richardson.

At the same time he summoned the following to serve on the petit jury at the same term:

W. A. Purdy, R. A. Lucas, Peter Lee, David Ewaliko, Eugene H. Lyman, Philip Victor, J. D. Easton, P. C. Bonner, H. Nallima Jr., Jno. Bonenberk, W. J. Carter, W. G. Kalinehu, W. S. Terry, Florentine Souza, E. D. Baldwin, J. Auk, Humborg, Wm. Higgins, Olaf Omaset, C. H. Stone, G. N. Day.

OLOA MILL TO GRIND.

John Bonner, late master mechanic at the Hilo Railroad shops, has been appointed chief engineer of Oloa Sugar Company. Mr. Bell, who has assisted James Scott in placing the machinery, will continue as assistant to Mr. Bonner. It was the intention of the company to have the machinery of the mill running today and next Thursday to begin the regular grinding season and which will continue for months. Yesterday everything was in readiness and the machinery was tried for the first time and it worked satisfactorily. Grinding will be next week.

GEORGE WHITAKER DEAD.

George P. Whitaker, about 40 years of age and a native of Wheeling, West Virginia, died at Hilo Hospital Sunday evening of heart failure. Mr. Whitaker had been employed in Honolulu for about two years, and on November 21 he arrived in Hilo, but which had been filled the morning of his arrival. He was in straitened

circumstances, but was kindly looked after by Manager Scott of the Hilo, who knew him in Honolulu.

OBJECT TO WHARF CHARGES.

Harbor Master Fitzgerald has received notice from Superintendent Boyd to collect wharfage tolls of ten cents per ton for all freight received at Hilo. The shipping men are protesting, claiming that as there are no wharves they should not be expected to pay for it.

PARKER LEASES LANDS.

The Bishop Estate lands in Kohala, around the head of Waipio valley, have been leased by Samuel Parker, and if the latter is successful in securing a franchise the entire Kohala district will be under one management.

COURT NOTES.

Dr. Garrison has sued the Humuula Sheep Station Company for \$400 for medical services rendered an employee. Suit has been entered by the Hakalau Plantation Company against A. E. Soule and I. E. Ray to recover on a \$5,000 injunction. Plaintiffs claim to have suffered \$300 damage by reason of the injunction. The Laupahoehoe Sugar Company sues on the same ground.

Frank Gardner, charged with assault, has been held to the grand jury.

COFFEE IS GOOD.

T. C. Ridgway sent a few samples of Hawaiian coffee to Senator Culom of Illinois, who turned them over to Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture for analysis. The report from the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, received by Mr. Ridgway, is a most flattering showing for Hawaiian coffee.

Of the three samples submitted, sample marked "A," from Hamakua, shows 17 per cent of caffeine; "B" (Peaberry), 15.5 per cent, and "C" (from Olaa), 14.4 per cent. Samples "A" and "C" measure 157 beans per 50 cubic centimeters, while the Peaberry "B" numbers 176 beans per 50 cubic centimeters.

LUAU FOR WATERHOUSE.

Henry Waterhouse and his son Albert were entertained at the home of Rev. S. L. Desha last Wednesday evening. The dinner served was an enjoyable meal. The other guests present were Mrs. Richardson, Misses Elvira and Ivy Richardson, Judge and Mrs. Papai, Mrs. Sarah Papai, Louise Papai, W. H. Shipman, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Willong and Mrs. Brown.

MCKINLEY MEMORIAL MEETING.

A big McKinley memorial meeting held Sunday at Halli church was largely attended. The Hilo band was present, discoursing patriotic music. Company D of the Hawaiian National Guard was present in a body, with the national colors borne in their midst. The boys from the Hilo Boarding School were on hand, making a fine showing of budding Hawaiian patriots. The church was filled, auditorium and gallery.

The speakers were Judge Little, Rev. S. L. Desha and others. There were no contributions of money at the meeting.

WERE REMAINS OF WHITE INFANT

Kakaako ditch, which winds its way sluggishly to the ocean through the district of that name, yielded up a mystery yesterday at noon, when Manuel Rums, a Portuguese boy employed at the Sewer pumping station discovered the foetus body of an infant entangled in the flotsam and jetsam of that foul-smelling stream. In three weeks time the discovery of three dead children in Kakaako district has had the attention of the police and health departments. One body was found buried in the sand on the beach near the Hospital for Incurables; another near the sewer outfall, and that of yesterday almost under the bridge at the entrance to the premises of the kerosene warehouse and the hospital.

Yesterday's gruesome find was added to the mysteries previously reported to the authorities and no clew whatever was had which would disclose the identity of the parents. The condition of the body was such as to convince those who saw it while it lay in the dirty water, that it had been consigned to its watery grave only the night before. The stream may have carried it from the more settled portions of Kakaako to the vicinity of the kerosene warehouse, where a stick projecting from the mud caught the body and held it firmly.

Manuel Rums was on his way toward town from the sewer pump station when he saw a whitish object. A closer inspection from the cement wall showed that it was human. He telephoned from the hospital to the police station, and Bicycle Policeman Mossman was sent to guard the place. Dr. Pratt, executive officer of the Board of Health, was also sent for. The denizens of Kakaako failed to flock to the scene as on former occasions, as the news of the discovery had not been divulged to any one outside of the authorities.

Dr. Pratt brought the body from the stream to the cement wall by the use of a long-handled shovel whence it was deposited in a paste-board box procured from the hospital. A close examination showed that it was the body of a male child, well developed, and everything pointed to white parentage. The skin was white, the limbs well formed and the fingers slender and tapering. Dr. Pratt was of the opinion that the baby was six months in development, but whether there had been a criminal operation he was unable to say.

It was decided by Dr. Pratt that there was not the slightest clew by which the matter could be traced to those guilty of what appears to have been a crime, and taking the box with its strange contents he drove to the sewer station, where in the presence of the engineer, firemen and others the remains were thrust into the roaring furnace and consumed.

Dr. Pratt said that the fortune found last week was given to Captain De Greaves, the keeper of the morgue, to dispose of in the same way, and probably burned in the furnaces of the electric company.

Superintendent Corcoran resigns.

Manager J. H. Corcoran is shortly to sever his connection with the Mutual Telephone Company. He has accepted a flattering offer from a Chicago electrical company, and will leave for the Coast in the Alameda on Christmas day. The present system was installed by Mr. Corcoran, the charge from the old methods being accomplished under difficulties. His successor has not been announced.

LANTANA BLIGHT.

Parasite Killing Scourge Over Maui.

From experiences so far, Dr. J. H. Raymond of Kahikinui ranch, is of opinion that the lantana blight is making great headway on the island of Maui, and that the parasite does not attack valuable trees or shrubs or even weeds. Going further, Dr. Raymond believes the lantana has a certain period of life and that in many sections of his home island the scourge is dying practically for want of sustenance.

"While it is too early to decide just what will be accomplished by the lantana blight," said Dr. Raymond, "from the experience of the Kahikinui ranch I am of opinion that within a few years the lantana will be dead upon the 6000 or more acres of the ranch which now are covered by the scourge. There is now a systematic endeavor to spread the blight, as no one believes it will attack valuable or forest trees. I employ one man who does nothing else but attack the blight."

The three samples submitted, sample marked "A," from Hamakua, shows 17 per cent of caffeine; "B" (Peaberry), 15.5 per cent, and "C" (from Olaa), 14.4 per cent. Samples "A" and "C" measure 157 beans per 50 cubic centimeters, while the Peaberry "B" numbers 176 beans per 50 cubic centimeters.

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Kakaako ditch, which winds its way sluggishly to the ocean through the district of that name, yielded up a mystery yesterday at noon, when Manuel Rums, a Portuguese boy employed at the Sewer pumping station discovered the foetus body of an infant entangled in the flotsam and jetsam of that foul-smelling stream. In three weeks time the discovery of three dead children in Kakaako district has had the attention of the police and health departments. One body was found buried in the sand on the beach near the Hospital for Incurables; another near the sewer outfall, and that of yesterday almost under the bridge at the entrance to the premises of the kerosene warehouse and the hospital.

Once the lantana is blackened and killed the sun and rain get through to the ground beneath and then the grass begins to grow. I have watched some weeds which grow close to the lantana, have seen the blight upon the leaves but have not been able to see that a particle of damage was ever done by the parasite to any of the plants.

"Of course, as I said, it is too soon to say absolutely what blight will do. In one place in a period of six months the blight spread over an area fifty times that of the spot where it was noticed originally. I should say that the blight once well spread over a plant, would destroy it within a month. Once the blight is introduced it will propagate and spread all over a plant until it can be found on every branch. Then the leaves fall and the wood blackens and splits and dies. You can break the branch or stem with the slightest pressure.

In spreading the blight I have my man take branches of the lantana containing the blight and spread them about among the healthy plants. These spread in turn and thus a new center is created from which new infected branches may be secured to start the blight at another point.

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"I am convinced that lantana, like all other plants, has its period of life in a certain soil, and is not like a forest tree for instance. Thus when I have been riding over the hills a native for instance would tell me that an area of lantana which shows it is declining was, ten years past, a most thriving forest. Many places you will see the plant seemingly dying. The flowers are dull and few, the plant is scrubby and has no element of life at all. I have seen many acres of this kind of plant which I believe in five years will have worn itself out completely. The natives believe this will result, and say that the kolu had a similar life history.

"I am carrying on my fight against the young lantana just as if there was no blight, but I am hopeful that in five or ten years I will have some 1000 or 6000 acres cleared entirely of the lantana through the blight."

Railroad Wharf is Fumigated.

The fumigation of the longest of the two railroad wharves was completed yesterday, and showed itself to be a success. At about 8 o'clock yesterday morning Jack McVeigh took his fumigating barge up to the mauka end of the wharf and let loose his fumes of hedges. There are four divisions under the wharf, and during the day the barge tied up to each one and gave each a dose. The railroad people kept quite a large gang of men at hand in order that any leakage which might appear could be stopped at once.

The wharf showed itself to have been made almost airtight, and the work put into the building appears to have been very successful. The only place where there was any leakage to speak of was at the mauka end of the wharf toward the Iwilei side, where the floor joins the earthwork. There the sulphur fumes managed to work their way through the holes and crevices which penetrated the coral rock and dirt, but the leakage was very prompt, though it was stopped at once.

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TO GET RID OF A TROUBLESOME CORN.

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JURY WORK AT AN END

Liquor Conviction Concludes the Term.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The criminal business of the November term was concluded yesterday afternoon in the Circuit Court and the petit jury was finally discharged after having been thanked by Judge Humphreys for their long and untiring labor. The extended term closes next Monday and the finishing touches to the court work will be given today. The criminal part of the calendar was unusually heavy, but that part of the docket is practically cleared of all except the transition period cases.

LIQUOR SELLER CONVICTED.

Richard Kunst was found guilty of liquor selling by a jury yesterday afternoon in spite of the instruction of Judge Humphreys ordering the jury to disregard the testimony of the government as to people coming from the defendant's place with liquor.

In his ruling the court declared unconstitutional Section 457 of the Penal Laws of 1897. The decision, upon a motion by Deputy Attorney-General Cartt for an instruction in compliance with this statute which reads, "The delivery of any spirituous liquor either by the owner or occupier or by his or her servant or other person in the house or place, shall be deemed to be sufficient prima facie evidence of money or other consideration being given for such spirituous liquor, so as to support a conviction unless proof to the contrary be given to the satisfaction of the jury."

The court held in a written opinion that no statute makes it illegal to give away spirituous liquor in one's own house, and the enforcement of this statute would mean that a man could be convicted for giving liquor to a sick neighbor. The court then goes into a historical review of the enforcement of laws on the plea of necessity, referring to the reign of Stuarts and Tudors and recited a story of Virgil, "when he makes the common Sybil lead his hero through his fabled beld."

In conclusion the court says, "Under the statute we are considering the defendant is practically required to prove his innocence. The fact of a person's going into a house is a perfectly innocent act, but if he is found with spirituous liquor upon coming out, a crime is to be presumed, and the owner of the house, who may have been miles away—beyond seas, is presumed to be guilty of selling."

"The innocent act is established; the consequences of guilt are not found by the jury on the evidence, but are fastened upon him by the law upon the simple proof of an innocent act; I cannot bring myself to a subscription of this doctrine, and believing the statute unconstitutional, I decline to instruct under it."

The jury was instructed and retired shortly before three o'clock and it required over two hours to reach an agreement of guilty. Mr. Strauss immediately moved for a new trial, which is to be heard this morning, at which time the defendant will be sentenced.

The jury was composed as follows:

James Kahalepua, H. C. Bickerton, Alex K. Aona, Alex G. Nicholas, Guy Livingston, George W. Harrison, Jos. Richards, Harry S. Swinton, Isaac Bray, Edwin K. Blake, John L. Hansmann, James K. Mersberg.

SEVERELY PUNISHED.

Severe sentences were imposed by Judge Humphreys upon Wm. Savidge, Harry Juen and J. H. Schnack, found guilty of assault upon an old native woman, while attempting to evict her. Savidge was fined \$100, while each of the other two men were sentenced to jail for terms of twenty days each without hard labor. Notice of appeal was given in each case, and the defendants were released under bail, Savidge \$100 and the remaining two each \$50 each.

"The testimony in this case," said the Court, in passing sentence, "tended to show to the satisfaction of the jury that you are guilty of the crime charged. Ka'maken was in possession of these premises under a claim of title which she thought was good. The defendant Schnack was out of possession, though he claimed title also, and went with Juen and Savidge to evict the aged occupant. The woman failed to leave at their request, and they forcibly seized her and removed her from the premises. The complaining witness in this case is old and feeble, about ninety years of age it seems, and the defendants going on their premises and finding this woman alone and unprotected, proceeded to dispossess her. The case is a peculiarly hard one. Here was an old Hawaiian woman, ignorant of the law, but believing she was in rightful possession, and here were three intelligent men, at least knowing your rights by law, going to the place; not taking into consideration her sex, years and gray hairs; seized her, which you would have been, by your own admissions, too cowardly to do had a man been about the place. Such action calls for severe condemnation, something more than a money penalty. The law allows a maximum fine of \$100, while the prison sentence may be six months. The money penalty seems wholly disproportionate to the term of imprisonment, and were I even to inflict the full penalty of \$100, men of wealth might think that by simply paying a fee of \$100, which the fine amounts to, they could dispossess a person of property coveted by them. The evidence does not show that Savidge laid a hand on the woman, though he was found guilty with the rest by a jury. It is the order of the court that William Savidge pay a fine of \$100 and J. H. Schnack and Harry Juen are sentenced to prison for a term of twenty days each, without hard labor."

EXAMINE MURKIN PLANTATION.

Judge Humphreys yesterday ordered an examination into the affairs of the McMurkin Plantation by F. J. Russel, who is master reporting on the guardianship of Annie Parker, whose estate holds bonds of that plantation.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

The financial barometer, the stock market, has shown no signs of disturbance over the President's message, the fact being that the week's business was indicative of strength, rather than weakness. There was not a single instance of a great slump, as seemed to be indicated by the first discussions of the Hawaiian paragraph of the message; but, instead, there has been a stiffening of some prices and a general feeling of confidence. While the sales have not been large, there has been developed no inclination to sell above the usual realizations, but the brokers find rather a more confident tone imparted to the market.

Holders of stocks have had much to give them confidence in the better conditions reported from many places on the group. There is a feeling that there will be no change in the situation but for the better, as there are no signs of inaugurated managerial reforms which will be of value to the stockholders. The Chinese recommendations have been discounted to such an extent that there was no great amount of surprise. The references to Cuba were expected, so the investing public had all the facts at hand with which to form an opinion as to the future, and the fact that there has been little done in the way of realizing indicates that there will be no sort of a panic or slump, whatever may be the result of the deliberations of Congress.

The feature of this week's business was the advance shown in Olaa, which stock was sold at 13 for the paid-up, and 3 for the assessable. This, too, in the face of an assessment. But the fact that Olaa is in such good shape has had all to do with the present status of the stock. The paid-up is in greater demand, and these seem to be little on the market. The assessable was sold in a lot of 150 shares at 3. There can be no doubt but that this strength is due to the fact that next year's crop of cane on this plantation is all in, and the present crop will be cut at once. The mill will begin its work next week, and there will be no stop until the entire output has been put through.

The same amount of Oahu was sold, and there again the price was swollen, the sales being between boards, and at 100 even. This is a clear advance of five points. This was the rate at which there were several private sales recorded. Waiau is strong at 55, with 60 asked, and there seems to be none of the shares in the market at this figure. There will be a higher before the lower, runn'g rate for this stock according to the general opinion of the brokers. Kihel sold with some facility at 10, but the purchasers were greater in number than the sellers, and the stock seemed to have the same amount of strength that is evident in the rest of the list.

There has been some trading in Rapid Transit, the prices having been about the same as those of last week. There were sales at 90, and then the prices followed the trend of the previous movements, and went back to 84.50, but the holders are willing to sell only at 95. There is a fair demand in the market for the stock, but Pain laughs at the story that he is the purchaser, or wants the control of the stock. For the past week the Kalihia extension has been in running order, and the carrying capacity of the line has been greatly increased by it. The receipts of the line have been swelled by this extension about \$900 a week. There was a sale of First National Bank stock registered at 110.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

The market for real estate has been as quiet as usual, though there have been the customary number of small sales. There were two of the Campbell houses in Wilder avenue transferred, but the prices have been withheld, as they are said to have been made on a basis of cost than worth. There have been some sales and there is reported a fair inquiry for lots in Manoa, in the subdivisions there. The usual number of persons looking over property is reported from the agents of the properties which are being brought into closer contact with the center of the city through rapid transit extensions, but the sales are still light.

Bids are being received by Architect O. G. Traphagen for the remodeling of the store building of T. H. Davies & Co., and some additions to the building. The old office will be torn down, and the plan is to have a building take its place of unpretentious style, but of the same solid appearance which marks the other buildings of the firm in Kaahumanu street. The work on the basement for the new Lewers & Cooke building is being pushed night and day, as by the installation of a new electric pump the excavation can be kept clear of water, and the work kept going on, so that there will be little delay in the event of stormy weather.

The Court ordered that the value of the bonds be looked into, the number of bonds issued, and whether the minority bond holders were properly secured, and also to the general state of the plantation. The Court called the attention of the master also to the fact that the stock of the company was selling at considerably less than fifty per cent below par, which he said must necessarily affect the value of the bonds. The master is also required to report as to whether the plantation is newly developed or has been paying dividends.

SCHLIEF ESTATE.

J. A. Thompson, commissioner in the matter of the Schleif minors, asked the court for instructions as to the disposition of the rent which has been paid since the sale of the property. The commissioner and auctioneer were ordered to pay into court, before Monday at noon, all moneys received.

REFUSED INJUNCTION.

Judge Humphreys yesterday refused to grant the injunction prayed for by M. G. Silva, as against John M. Vivas. Silva is the defendant in an action started by Vivas for partnership accounting. Henry Davis was appointed receiver, and found that the plaintiff owed to Silva \$19,245. Defendant alleges that plaintiff Vivas is attempting to sell his property in this Territory, and so "that defendant, if he recovered a recovery from him, would be totally unable to realize on such judgment and decree, and be without adequate remedy."

The Court endorsed the application: "I decline to issue an injunction upon this bill of complaint. The facts do not warrant the issuance of that extraordinary writ."

COURT NOTES.

Briefs were filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Cecil Brown and F. W. Hankey in the case of Henry Smith vs. Hamakua Mill Company, which was argued last week.

Motion to set cause for trial was filed yesterday in the case of Margaret vs. Samuel Wong.

Hatch & Silliman entered an appearance yesterday in the case of Wm. A. Hall, spendthrift. Davis was the attorney.

ROAD TO SUGAR LOAF

Bids were opened yesterday for the new road to Tantalus which J. T. Alexander has offered to build at his own expense, the work to be done under the supervision of the Department of Public Works. Eight bids were received altogether, the lowest being that of J. Bolser, who offered to do the entire job for \$25,211.79. The highest bid was by Jas. Makae, who wanted more than double the amount of Bolser's bid, or a total of \$55,711.28.

Separate bids were called for by Sup't Boyd for the building of the road and also for the culvert work. The road is to be built in three sections and tenders were received for each separate section and then for the contract as a whole.

Contractor Bolser's bid is the lowest, but there are two other tenders very near his, W. E. Rowell and J. R. Higgins, each bidding a little more than \$2,000. The contract will not be signed until the return of Mr. Alexander, which is expected within ten days. It was generally understood that he has agreed to give \$15,000 for the construction of the road, but Mr. Boyd stated yesterday that he had no understanding as to the specific amount, but was simply to go ahead and advertise for tenders. An estimate was made some time ago by engineers other than the Department of

Independents Plan to Force Extra Session.

HOME RULERS, who are not content with their petitions to President Roosevelt to remove Governor Dole, are planning a great mass meeting to demand an extra session of the Governor, with the alternative that his failure to call such a session shall be the ground for a vigorous appeal for the vacation of the office of Governor. The matter was sprung at the Thursday night meeting of Home Rulers by John Emmeluth, and will be considered at the special meeting to be held Tuesday night.

The interpretation put upon the Hawaiian paragraph in the message of President Roosevelt by the Home Rulers has been the cause of a decided change in the front presented by the party members. Whereas prior to the publication of the message there was a desire, on the part of the Home Rulers, of the Legislature to have an extra session, even if there should be necessary an agreement to pass none but fiscal measures, now the Independents believe they can force the session solely upon the grounds that development along American lines means the inauguration of city and county governments. Emmeluth is said to make this interpretation of the message of the President, and to have spoken at length upon that phase of the situation.

The mass meeting planned is intended as a citizens' demand for nutritious officials, and there was a great fight over the proposition that no party lines be drawn. The proposers of the plan advanced the argument that there were men of all parties who wanted an extra session of the Legislature, and that to attempt to make the meeting a partisan affair would mean that the support of a vast number of influential citizens would be lost. The opponents of the non-partisan plan insisted that as the majority party, the Home Rulers, should make the fight to a finish and pointed out that the Republican party undoubtedly would be represented in the meeting, through Emil Ney, bailiff of the courts, and that thus they would control action while remaining in command of the situation. The matter thus was left in abeyance as the stress of argument left it impossible of decision at the meeting.

It was outlined in the speeches of the advocates of the meeting that the plan would be to pass resolutions calling upon Governor Dole to issue a proclamation for an extra session of the Legislature, failing which he was to be assailed at Washington as the only enemy of the President's plan for the Americanization of the Territory of Hawaii, with the expectation that upon this indictment the President would find him guilty and sentence him to dismissal from office. It was intended by the advocates of the non-partisan meeting to issue the call for a date so far ahead that the advocates of special session on the other islands would have an opportunity to send delegates to enter their plea for an extra session.

The deferring of action is expected to give time for the committee which is to confer with labor organizations (Prince Cupid, Emmanuel and Quinn) to arrange for unity of action. Many members of the committee believe the petition sent forward should be given a chance to work against Governor Dole, but they seem to be in the minority.

HAD A GOOD TIME.

A. J. Snell wanted to attend a party, but was afraid to do so on account of pains in his stomach, which he feared would grow worse. He says: "I was telling my troubles to a lady friend, who said: 'Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will put you in condition for the party.' I bought a bottle and take pleasure in stating that two doses cured me and enabled me to have a good time at the party." Mr. Snell is a resident of Summer Hill, N. Y., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

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A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

TUESDAY : DECEMBER 17.

It is now time for the recurrence of the report that the Republican party is irrevocably split upon tariff and reciprocity. Patience will show the same old winning vote, however.

Secretary Wilson hoped to teach the Filipino all about agriculture, but the difficulty may be that the gentle leader will prove too busy raising Cain of his own brand to take up with the American variety.

While American political economists are striving to lift the workmen of the United States above the "man with the hoe" stage, theorists here are preaching that his place in Hawaii is in the mud and mire of rice and cane fields.

When the anti-Dole Home Rule "Republican petition reaches" the capital we trust that somebody will take the trouble to exhume a dozen or two of the old petitions asking for the restoration of the Queen, and note how many of the same "Republican" names are signed to them.

One of the anonymous writers that infest the editorial columns of the Independent says: "The Washington Star is referred to by the Advertiser as the organ of the President. If it is true, it is very much out of tune." Indeed! In that case some forcible remarks which the President made about the branded Judge to a recent Hawaiian caller must have been misunderstood.

The attitude of Danish residents of St. Thomas and its adjacent islands has changed since Grant's administration when they cast a solid vote for union with this country. They now petition the Rigdag to keep them as they are, politically, even though they would be more prosperous under American laws. Evidently the Danish colonial officers, who like their jobs, have done some skillful electioneering since the purchase negotiations were resumed.

The reckless way in which Mr. Emmons discusses public and economic questions appears in this paragraph of a letter written to a local paper in reply to the argument of Thomas Fitch. Speaking of the ease with which an American farmer can produce rice Mr. Emmons says: "He rides a gang plow that with the assistance of three horses, enables him to plow four times the area that two Chinese and their water buffalo can do in the same time." Fancy a gang plow and three horses floundering in the soft ooze of an Oahu swamp! They would stand about as much chance there as a circus would in a quicksand.

The proposed boulevard would be a beautiful attraction. Further than that it is becoming a necessity now that the city is in the way of being gridironed with railway metal. Honolulu is getting "shy" on-drives that are both agreeable and safe, and will be more so when the Pali road succumbs to the need of rapid transit. From such a boulevard as the Griswold syndicate proposes, the cars would be excluded and the roadbed would not be allowed to get out of repair. In a few years, with its palms grown and scarlet-topped poincianas shading the way, the new drive may be numbered among the most enjoyable features of Honolulu's outdoor life.

In trying to defend himself from the charge of misconduct in the Gussman case, Judge Humphreys, through his paper, states that, in denying the right of Judge Kaulukou to examine witnesses in the Hawaiian language, he was but following the letter and spirit of the organic law. This is one of the poor excuses that are hardly better than none. Speaking from the bench Judge Humphreys said that he had been permitting lawyers to examine Hawaiians in their own language, but that he would not do it for Judge Kaulukou because of a "false statement" he had made about the court. That is to say, this remarkable "jurist" had been violating the organic law on occasion, but would not do it for a man he did not like. To those who know the "judicial" person upon whom the Hawaiian bar put an inescapable brand of shame, the proceeding seems to have been most characteristic.

A CONDITION NOT A THEORY.

The successful building up of American homesteads all over Hawaii would be an ideal condition to reach. If the thing could be done it would perform its value, agriculturally, in adding to the variety of products; defensively, it would enable Hawaii to provision for a siege; economically, it would reduce the cost of living; commercially, it would increase both exports and imports; politically, it would rescue legislation from the un-American mob. For years all this has been well understood by the rulers of Hawaii as it is now by national statesmen. Laws have been framed to attract and secure settlers; some colonies have been established; much land has been divided into household tracts. But where is the homestead? First and last, thousands of home-seekers have come here, made inquiries of people who know, looked at things as they are and gone away. The newspapers have not scared them, for it is obvious to every publisher here that the more American settlers there are the more customers for the press and the more money in the life currents of trade.

The question of why the agricultural jury thus "sat on" Hawaii and found it an unprofitable place for small farmers is most interesting. The man with the hoe has found that the larger part of the arable land, lying near the coast, is worth vastly more for sugar produced on a big scale and by means of irrigation, than it is for cabbages or corn or wheat, assuming that these characteristic productions of the north temperate zone could be grown upon it at all. No one seeking a profit, unless it be a Chinaman with a truck farm or a rice field in the environs of Honolulu, would think of growing anything else than sugar on sugar land. He could not afford to do so on land with a sugar valuation, and such a move would be most unbusiness-like in other ways. Prospecting farmers have sometimes thought of taking advantage of the high price of sugar by growing it on ten or twenty acre tracts and selling the cane to a plantation near by; but after counting the cost of planting, of waiting for a mature crop, of getting water on the land, and the trouble of stripping the cane, to say nothing about the mistakes likely to be made in the pursuit of an unfamiliar industry, they have abandoned the scheme. Some men have turned to fruit, but it takes time to grow trees, and when they mature they are not very profitable. Most of our tropical fruits, the alligator pear, mango and breadfruit are not exportable, except on ice, and the local demand for them is limited. Oranges do not thrive well here, and our market prefers the fine California article which, in fact, is cheaper than poor oranges brought in from Kona. Owing to our climate lemons do not cure well. Pineapples are a fairer proposition, but they are a side crop at best. Our bananas, which sometimes sell at the rate of three for five cents in the San Francisco market, are a crop for Chinamen. The growing of vegetables, owing to numerous pests, never attracts white men who, it must be confessed, are less successful when they do try than are the Orientals.

A homesteader to succeed must produce enough food for a family, and enough beyond that to sell for the cash needed for clothing, taxes, repairs, insurance, live stock and small comforts. It remains to be shown that this can be done in Hawaii by any white man. We have told why so far as sugar land is concerned, but we have not spoken of the upper levels where the climate shades off from the tropical and the chance of growing ordinary staples would seem, at first thought, to be better. But unluckily, as we go up hill we get into a region of superabundant rain, and things spoil in the ground. Often at fair elevations the soil is but a thin carpet over solid masses of lava. Distance from the market, from supplies and from schools all count against the homesteader. He is beset with difficulties and he soon gives up. There was hope a few years ago when the Oahu settlers took hold; but now the route through their country is made melancholy by abandonment.

We must therefore face the stern truth that this is a sugar country, and not much else; and the sterner truth that if sugar is to be grown at a profit, cheap labor must be had. We do not say that white men could not work in the Hawaiian cane fields, but it is true that they will not do so any more than white men will work in the cane fields and rice swamps of Louisiana and Cuba. If they would so work their wages would soon drive the planters out of business. Even the price of Japanese labor here is big enough to seriously reduce plantation dividends. In fact, Hawaii is situated somewhat as Jamaica was when her magnificent prosperity of 100 years ago was broken up by an increase in the price of labor. These Islands may get out better than their West Indian neighbor did through the fostering care of the United States; but those who claim that, if the sugar industry goes, small farming will take its place, should remember how little this recourse availed Jamaica when her staple industry was crushed.

Too many people, especially people at a distance, theorize about Hawaii. But it is a condition, not a theory, that confronts us. Hawaii is not New England, or Florida, or California. It is a tropical island down on the edge of the equatorial seas, which must bear fruit after its kind or no fruit at all. Men do not gather grapes of thorns nor figs of thistles, nor do they reap in the tropics what is sown in the north temperate zone.

NO SPECIAL CHINESE LEGISLATION.

Everything material in this country depends upon sugar. The commercial tide of Hawaii rises and falls with the price of sugar. The press, the politicians, the merchants, and the shipping men, all alike, depend upon it for a livelihood. It is then suicidal for any resident of Hawaii to attempt to hamper this all-pervading industry.

There may be and are, however, honest differences of opinion as to the best policy concerning certain phases of the industry. For example: "The sugar plantations need more laborers. Where are they to come from?" Millions of dollars have been spent by planters and by the government in bringing Norwegians, Germans, Portuguese, Japanese and Porto Ricans to Hawaii to till the fields. The expense is almost prohibitive, and United States immigration laws also hamper assisted immigration. But for the exclusion laws, all the laborers needed would forthwith come from China, at their own expense. Why not, then, agitate for a change in the immigration laws, so that special provisions may be made allowing Chinese to come to Hawaii as agricultural laborers? The propriety of this course is being urged by many as the only solution of our labor difficulties.

The Advertiser is unable to agree with them. Irrespective of the question of whether Chinese labor would be beneficial to Hawaii or not, the Advertiser is absolutely opposed to the policy of asking Congress for special legislation upon this subject. One reason for this opposition is the fact that the request will never be granted. "Equal opportunity for all; special privilege for none," is a principle woven into the very fabric of the national securities.

It is unthinkable that, in a law involving a broad national policy, exemptions should be made in favor of one State, while the law in terms applies to all others. For example, it is national policy, embodied in law, to prohibit receiving under the American flag any but American-built ships. Would the citizens of New York, for any reason, or under any condition that can be imagined, dream of asking for a special proviso in the shipping law, allowing the residents of that particular State to register foreign-built ships under the American flag?

Would Massachusetts or California ever think of asking that they be allowed free trade while the other States were under a protective tariff?

Would even Colorado ever ask that it be allowed the free coinage of silver, while the other States continued under the gold standard?

Equally with the shipping law, the protective tariff and the gold standard, is the Chinese immigration law a measure of national policy.

While Hawaii is not yet a State, it has been admitted by Congress to the high status of a "Territory of the United States," with practically all the privileges and advantages of a State, except the power to elect certain officers.

It is illogical and unreasonable that the citizens of the Territory of Hawaii, who have been granted every material advantage, every legal protection, and every constitutional guarantee which the United States affords to its sovereign States and its most favored citizens, should accept this "equal opportunity" as a matter of course and ask for a "special privilege" not accorded to such States and citizens.

It is claimed that Hawaii's position is unique, in that we are not only short of labor, but are so isolated that no laborers other than Chinese are available on like favorable terms.

This is partly true, but we are no worse off than the fruit farmers of California, while the prohibition extends to Chinese only, of all the world's population.

We knew when we sought annexation that the Chinese exclusion act would apply here, and with this full knowledge accepted the privileges and benefits of American citizenship. We also assumed the obligations and burdens of that status.

Even if it were possible to secure the special exemption asked for, does it not lay us open to the charge that we are Americans "for revenue only," when we accept the free market accorded the sugar growers of California and ask for the labor supply which is refused them, although they need it nearly, if not quite, as much as we do?

When the national policy concerning Chinese laborers changes, we will receive the benefits or be subject to the ills thereof, in common with our fellow-citizens on the Mainland. Until that change takes place it is sound business policy for us to quit chasing rainbows; to look elsewhere than China for our labor supply, and recognize as a reality that for better or worse Hawaii is and will continue to be an integral part of the United States, and subject to its national policies, without hope or possibility of variation there-in for our special benefit.

STILL BANDER-LOGGING.

The advocates of the small farmer in Hawaii are getting eloquent. One declamatory organ puts unbounded faith in his triumph over nature because of the success of Americans in drawing lightning from the clouds and "harvesting steam"—didn't an Englishman do that?—and in discovering the secret of the aurora borealis. With all due deference to these worthies it would be more to the point to show that the small farmer has overcome the Japanese beetle, the cut-worm, the chicken disease, the hog cholera, the taro and potato blight, the excessive freight rates between farm and market, the rust on oranges, the tendency of the more abundant tropical fruits to spoil in shipment, the cheap labor competition in raising vegetables here and the California competition in raising them on a large scale for export, the irrigation problem, the excessive heat of the islands and the sorry wet soil of the mountains. Any such discovery would help mightily in solving the small farmer problem, but just where lightning and the aurora borealis come in it is not given to know. Perhaps the writer thinks that the aurora borealis to some new kind of lightning.

to be discouraged in their peculiar politics. The more Washington sees of them and the more it hears from them the sooner it will get in a mood to relieve the American party here from a most intolerable burden. So go on with the petitions and the memorials and the other absurdities, for they will prove the beginning of the end.

FIGHT OVER CUBA.

Among the citizens of this Territory are many who have not been Americans for a sufficiently long time to permit them to get the proper perspective. Those there are who accept the pronouncements of the first message of President Roosevelt as law in itself, but they appear to forget that there is a large and peculiar body which stands between recommendations and law, between the promise of the head of the party and fulfillment by another branch of government.

The message of President Roosevelt is an able document and sets forth clearly the views of the executive as to what would be the ultimate end in good government for the nation. Should he find, however, that the developments of the next month indicate that it would be better policy to change a view upon any point comprehended in his message, it would be idle to argue that even he would regard his message as dicta on all points of policy. That there are two views he himself recognizes in the paragraphs regarding relations with Cuba. The President always was an earnest partisan of the Cubans, and was one of the enthusiastic ones who never was able to see that there was any guile in the heirs to the Pearl of the Antilles. So it was that the service of the President in the field was one full not only of intense action, but as well of sympathy for the people who received the direct benefits from the intervention of the United States.

It is but natural, then, that at this the first opportunity which he has to show great interest in the people, that he should move to give to Free Cuba all the advantages which come from close relations with the great republic. But there is a side to the matter which is not well to overlook before the business men of the Territory give themselves up to gloomy forebodings. It is not disloyalty to the President to say that all the reforms which he advocates will not be enacted into law. The announcement of the chief executive as to reciprocity is as strong as that upon Cuba or exclusion. Yet in the telegrams from Washington so steadfast a supporter of the government as Senator George C. Perkins, of California, declares that he believes there will be no action upon any of the reciprocity treaties, and especially that with France, and quotes the very words of the President in support of his position against them.

While the newspapers from the National Capital are not of as recent date as those from the coast, there is in them much which affords to us, at this distance, a sidelight upon the views with which members have come to the present session of Congress. The following quotation from the news columns of the Star, of Washington, would indicate that the question of what is to be done for Cuba has been thought out for themselves by many members, and they do not give opinions which should be other than reassuring to the people of Hawaii.

The element of interest in the situation is the fact that this disposition is entertained by some Senators who have heretofore been recognized as the staunchest advocates of the protective tariff system. They declare their attitude in this case to be consistent, however, and explain it on the ground that present concessions would be the lesser of two evils—that if something isn't done for the Cubans, annexation is inevitable and free trade would follow—a contingency that is intolerable to the protectionists.

It is said that it will be contended by some Senators that it is not necessary to wait for the establishment of a Cuban government; that Congress can pass a resolution amending the Dingley act so as to provide that sugar imported from Cuba shall pay 20 per cent less duty than other sugars, and that Cuban tobacco shall be given a discount. It is claimed that such a resolution would not be obnoxious to the "most favored nation" clauses in treaties with foreign countries from the fact that Cuba is still the ward of this government, and that we can regulate tariff arrangements for the dependent.

The fatination that a proposition of the nature of the foregoing is likely to be made, means, it is said, that if such tariff concessions are attempted one of the bitterest factional fights the Republican party has ever engaged in will be witnessed this winter. The little flurry over the Porto Rican tariff will not be a circumstance to it.

The American Protective Tariff League and the high protectionists generally are absolutely set against any concession to Cuba. Their opposition is centered against reduction of the sugar tariff and the duties on tobacco, but they claim that the principle of protection is the main stake. They do not believe that concessions are necessary to obviate possible annexation; they think the spirit of protection to home producers prevailing in this country will keep Cuba out of the Union.

They have won over to their side the friends of the beet sugar growers of the west and tobacco raisers of every section, and are prepared to make a stiff fight in the House and Senate against any proposition to let down the tariff bars to Cuban planters.

Opposed to them will be the strong sentiment of charity that will be aroused in the public in Cuba's favor. Several prominent republican senators have said recently that if the Cubans are not given partial relief they will soon be in such a state that the whole people of the United States will be aroused and annexation of Cuba will be the outcome.

It is pointed out that the Cubans have lost the market they formerly possessed in Spain. Their products pay duty now, as every other import. They find the doors of the United States customs houses closed to them, except when they can pay a stiff rate of duty, and in this plight it is claimed they are suffering.

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—

That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with eczema or salt rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this scaling, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

"I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since." Mrs. IDA E. WARD, Cove Point, Md.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla
and Pills**

Rid the blood of all impurities and cure all eruptions. Take them.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. Box 786, Honolulu, H. I. King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lawry, C. M. Cooke.) Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS.

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

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Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

TREO. H. DAVES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000

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North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

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COMMITTEE WILL PASS ALL BILLS

Home Rulers Have Legislative Plan.

HOME RULERS are preparing to "do" politics on a scale never before attempted. The plans upon which the members of the executive committee and affiliated members of the Legislature will work are now twofold. While they are not overlooking anything which might be considered as ammunition in their warfare against Governor Dole, they have inaugurated a class of work which indicates that they consider an extra session as impossible.

Although there has been no formal committee given the task of preparing a party platform for the campaign of next year, several members are hard at work upon the preparation of bills, which failed to pass the last Legislature, for submission to the heads of the party organizations, for ratification, which will mean that these measures shall constitute the platform of the party, and that upon them each member shall be pledged before he is given a nomination for a seat in the Legislature.

The ramifications of the plan are many. According to one member of the Legislature who was second to none in prominence during the spring and summer sessions, the plan is to choose the measures upon which the Home Rule party is to pin its faith, consider them in detail and then when the form of a measure pleases the executive committee make it an article in the confession of faith to which each would-be Home Rule legislator must subscribe. The pledge is to be steel-bound, copper-riveted, air-tight oath which binds the candidate; then in the event of election he will vote for the various bills enumerated in the platform, first, last and all the time. "And," continued the legislator, "in the event of a Home Rule majority there is to be not a single change in any one of the bills so chosen. There will not be an amendment offered, but the bills will be rushed through on schedule time, there being speeches only in explanation."

The special meeting of the committee this evening will have several particular matters before it. The question of a mass meeting for the purpose of sending to the President a statement, in the event of Gov. Dole's new refusal to call an extra session will be up, and there is a strong belief that it will be adopted. The plan is to provide a committee to arrange for such a meeting, for speakers and resolutions. It is not thought any attempt will be made to call such a meeting until late in the month of January. There will be given by this plan time for the preparation of the regulations and addresses, and as well opportunity for the party leaders on other islands to be notified of the plan so that they may have opportunity to come here if found desirable, or at least, to communicate to local Home Rulers their wishes in regard to the various questions.

It is desired on the part of many Home Rulers that the mass meeting proposed shall be held at a time when the various outside leaders are in the city to take part in the great conference which is scheduled for the latter part of January. At that time it is expected there will be a representative session of the heads of the various districts and other local clubs and committees, which shall decide the lines, to be followed in all subsequent matters of party government. As showing how the party proposes to proceed, the following editorial, from the Kuokoa Home Rule, the original organ of the party, and for which George Markham, the editor, still claims that honor, is quoted:

ARE NOW PREPARING

The leaders of the Home Rule Aloha Aina party are making arrangements for the publication, weekly, of such laws as are drafted, and that the said laws will be in shape when presented for the consideration of the legislature at its regular session in 1902, and only those who will in advance pledge themselves to support and carry out the wishes of the Hawaiian people (Lahui) will be nominated as candidates for the next legislature.

The reason for publishing the bill is so that the Hawaiian people (Lahui) will be able to know the views and opinions of its leaders, on those laws which may be finally adopted, and also to prepare a draft for the party platform, and to have the same ready by the time the delegates come here from the several districts of the Territory.

These arrangements are being made beforehand, for the reason that we do not wish to leave any of our work of whatsoever kind to do at the last moment, as all work done in haste is unsatisfactory and no good results will come from it when presented for the action of the legislature.

The senators who have been selected and been declared to serve the four-year term, under the terms of the fundamental laws of the Territory, should all be requested to be present when questions of this nature are to be considered.

The time is very short when the discordant sounds will soon be heard from the trumpets of the different political parties and factions, giving vent to their political views and opinions of their administrative abilities, and also of the platforms, each one claiming theirs to be the only right one, the others to be all wrong, this one is only a goat within, outwardly covered with sheep's wool; they are all wrong, they are not of us, and all thought and expression of the like from them are misleading and made only to deceive.

The Hawaiian people (Lahui) must be joined, be as one, and stick together for

BERREY'S COMMERCIAL REPORT

The semi-monthly circular of Berrey's Commercial agency treats of local business conditions as follows:

In less than a fortnight we will enter upon a new year. Predictions made some financial prophets a few months ago that the local money market would be considerably easier in the first days of 1902, bear no evidence of fulfillment at present. It begins to look as though things would remain pretty much the same until March or April. At that time returns from the sugar crops will be coming in. It might also be borne in mind that by that time preparations for the laying of the great Pacific cable will be well under way and foreign money will be seeking gilt-edged investments, which are to be found on every hand nowadays. The foreign investors who are thoroughly familiar with Hawaiian securities are certain to anticipate the enormous advantage that this great commercial enterprise will bring to the Islands.

In the meantime the stock market is exceedingly quiet. Sales have been made of Ewa at twenty-four during the last two weeks. Oahu is changing hands at \$100 and Waialua is fifty-five bid. Kihel sold well during the past few days at \$10 per share. McBryde is \$6.50 bid. An assessment of \$1 per share will be called by the Olao Company this week; this will make the assessable shares 60 per cent, or \$12, paid in. The bid for assessable shares is \$2.50 per share. A few shares of Hawaiian Sugar transferred at \$30. It is understood that this company has practically completed arrangements for the flotation of first mortgage bonds, the money to be used for the purpose of constructing a new ditch, which will take in a considerable area of the new cane land. Willow A. Baldwin, formerly manager of Kahuku plantation, has taken charge of affairs on the Hawaiian Sugar Estate and he proposes to bring the plantation up to an annual yield of 25,000 tons, within the next two or three years.

Other quotations made on the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange are: Hawaiian Agricultural offered at \$280; Honomu offered at \$123.50; Kahuku offered at \$24.50; Kipahulu offered at \$105; Koloa at \$185; Ookala, \$9 bid; Olowalu offered at \$140; Pacific Sugar Mill offered at \$210; Pala at \$190; Pepeekeo at \$175, and Walmanalo \$155 bid. Pioneer Mill will call in a third assessment of \$25 per share on January 1st. This will make the assessable shares, issued for the development of electrical power from mountain water, 75 per cent paid in. Paid-up shares are offered at \$90, and assessable, \$50 paid in, at \$5 below par.

There have been no dealings in Mercantile or miscellaneous stocks, except the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company. This security advanced steadily from \$7.50 to \$94 a share, as a direct result of the favorable decision recently rendered by Judge Estee in the United States Federal Court. As a result of this decision the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company is now privileged to operate upon any streets in Honolulu, after having secured the consent of a majority of the property owners along each street. Rapid Transit shares gradually declined to \$30 per share. The last transaction in Rapid Transit was the sale of fifty shares at \$90.

There has been little demand for bonds during the past fortnight; quotations remain practically about the same. One hundred and fifty thousand of Oahu Sugar Company bonds were offered at par.

Inside real estate has been inactive; residence property has been moving some. Three of the new Campbell properties on Wilder avenue have been disposed of, and some residence properties in Kahului have sold lately at fairly good prices.

The mortgage indebtedness has increased since our last report \$63,923.73. The following instruments have been filed since our last report:

24 Deeds	\$24,458.00
29 Mortgages	\$6,355.07
5 Chaitel mortgages	\$2,955.09
9 Leases	17,861.27
8 Releases	1,455.00
3 Assignments of mortgages	1,455.00
6 Bills of sale	1,455.00
5 Powers of attorney	1,455.00
Mortgages no per cent	\$10,023.00
Mortgages at 8 per cent	35,826.00
Mortgages at 9 per cent	800.00
Mortgages at 12 per cent	6,750.00
Total	\$86,365.00
DIVIDENDS.	
Paid Nov 30th: C. Brewer & Co., 2 per cent. Ewa, 1 per cent	1.1
EXCHANGE.	
Following are the current rates of exchange to the countries named—gold basis:	
Pacific Coast, 30 cents per \$100.	
Canada, 50 cents per \$100.	
Atlantic Coast, 60 cents per \$100.	
London, \$4.89 per pound Sterling.	
London, sixty days, \$4.86 per pound Sterling.	
France, 5.10 francs per dollar.	
Frankfort, Germany, 2½ per mark.	
Auckland and Sydney, \$4.95 per pound Sterling.	
Hongkong, 46 per Mexican dollar.	
Amoy, 4½ per Mexican dollar.	
Singapore and Shanghai, 4½ per Mexican dollar.	
Yokohama, 50 per Jap Yen.	
Hirogo, Kobe, Nagasaki, 50 per Jap Yen.	
Manila, Iloilo, P. I., 4½ per Mexican dollar.	

the good of the race (Lahui) and of country.

The greatest desire of those of the Missionary Republican and Democrat annexationists is to see the break-up of our united ranks; they are coming before the people to win you with deceptive and valueless talk, and at the same time will ask you and say "to vote for me, I am thus and so; the other fellows are frauds" (are lapus).

During the last days of the regular session of the first legislature, just over a large stock of laws and bills was completed, and it only required to pass a third reading. Then Governor Dole was petitioned for an extension of the regular term for fifteen days. This he refused, and those laws now remain as they were. For this reason, all those laws and bills which required to be read a third time, will be the first to be taken up for consideration at the next regular term of the legislature in 1902.

Preparations are being made by Superintendent Boyd to build a bridge over the gulch on Hastings street, which, with the completion of that road, will furnish a short cut to Manoa Valley.

It is reported that the Marconi patents are no longer used on the local wireless telegraph system. The entire system will be opened up again next week according to the plans of Mana-

ge Cross.

The fire court did not adjourn permanently Saturday, as anticipated, and heard Chinese claims yesterday.

The new mill at Ewa plantation is grinding the first of the new crop, the work commencing last Thursday.

Sunday afternoon an electric storm, followed by a heavy fall of snow, visit-

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER

Like the flight of the swiftest bird is the progress of a hacking cough into consumption. First a cold, then a settled cough, then slow fever, night sweats, and hemorrhages. Don't neglect your cough. Stop it at once and drive away all thought of consumption. Begin as early as possible—the sooner the better—to take.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

the most effective remedy for coughs of every kind and in every stage.

One of the most annoying coughs is a throat cough, where you have that constant tickling in your throat. It comes on worse at night, keeps you awake, and makes you have that smothered feeling in the chest. It hardly seems possible what one dose of Cherry Pectoral will do for this kind of a cough, it brings such marked relief.

Put up in large and small bottles.

When the cough gets down deep in the chest and the lungs are painful, put one of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters directly over the tender lung. It will draw out all the soreness.

Prepared by Dr. J. G. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

**THE BEST AT THE LOWEST
PRICE AT HOPPS**

IN EVERY HOUSE

The addition of a Weathered Oak or Flemish Oak Sideboard will be a valuable acquisition to home comfort.

This week we have an assortment of very low prices and of a quality that you have long been looking for.

INVALID TABLES
are something new, that we have just gotten in stock, and you ought to see them.

Can be placed right over the bed and are the most convenient thing you ever saw.

You all will want to be invalids so that you may have an excuse for using one.

Don't use heavy wooden beds when you can get

WHITE ENAMELED BEDSTEADS so cheap.

The only thing for Honolulu

Observers are especially requested to forward their reports promptly at the end of each month, and to report regularly and continuously.

CURTIS J. LYONS,
Territorial Meteorologist.

RAINFALL FOR NOVEMBER, 1901.

Elev., Rain.
Stations Feet. Inches.

HAWAII.

Waiakea	50	36.09	
Hilo (town)	1,250	38.89	
Kaumana	100	44.59	
Pepeekeo	200	29.16	
Hakalau	300	35.66	
Laupahoehoe	500	19.48	
Ookala	400	21.47	
Hamakua	250	13.35	

Split redwood, each 2c.

Shingles—

Redwood, common, \$3.

Cedar, sawn, 2, \$3.75.

Cedar, sawn, 5-2, \$4.

Laths—

4 ft. 100 to bundle, per bundle, 65c.

6 ft. 50 to bundle, 65c.

8 ft. 50 to bundle, 80c.

Posts—

Split redwood, each 2c.

EDIBLE.

Clear, surfaced one side, 12 and 14 in.

Clear, surfaced one side, 16 and 18 in.

Clear, surfaced one side, up to 18 in. wide,

wide, \$35.

Clear, surfaced one side, over 18 in. wide,

wide, \$75.

Clear, surfaced one side, over 18 in. wide,

wide, \$125.

Clear, surfaced one side, over 18 in. wide,

wide, \$175.

Clear, surfaced one side, over 18 in. wide,

wide, \$225.

Clear, surfaced one side, over 18 in. wide,

wide, \$275.

Clear, surfaced one side, over 18 in. wide,

wide, \$325.

Clear, surfaced one side, over 18 in. wide,

wide, \$375.

Clear, surfaced one side, over 18 in. wide,

wide, \$425.

Clear, surfaced one side, over 18 in. wide,

Season of 1901.

We think we are doing our share to cheer you up and make you feel that Christmas is really almost here again:

Our assortment of goods this year has never been equalled, and you are cordially invited to make us a visit and inspect our store.

You will find numerous articles, both useful and ornamental, which will interest and please you.

For us to enumerate them is unnecessary, as you know how varied our stock is.

We can suit everybody.

Our store will be open evenings, commencing Saturday, December 14th, with music, as usual.

ALL ARE WELCOME

**W. W. Dimond & Co.,
LIMITED,**

Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in
**CROCKERY, GLASS AND
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS,**
52-55-57 King St.

USE... KOMEL SODA

At Home,
At the Club,
At Your Receptions,
and at all
Social Gatherings

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., LIMITED.

Sole Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.
Island Orders Solicited.
Telephone Main 71.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS ARE NOTIFIED THAT
a new freight schedule will go into
effect on and after December 1, 1901.

Information in regard to changes in
rates can be obtained at the office of
the company, corner Fort and Queen
streets, Honolulu.

C. L. WIGHT,

President

INSURANCE

**Theo. H. Davies & Co
(Limited)**

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1886.
Accumulated Funds ... £2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO. LTD

AGENTS

SMYRNA FIG CULTURE IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS SUCCESSFULLY DEMONSTRATED BY ALLAN HERBERT



Capri Fig (Male) Nine Months' Growth From the Graft.



Smyrna Fig (Female) Nine Months' Growth From the Graft.

ALLAN HERBERT has great hopes of the Smyrna fig being propagated in the Hawaiian Islands, as he has successfully passed the experimental stage here in the development of this fine fruit. The experiments with the fig tree have been conducted at Mr. Herbert's Kalihi place, and he sees no reason why the trees should not now be imported by the thousands, so that the fruit, hitherto brought from far away Africa, along the Mediterranean, can be raised here and the product placed on the market at a price which will give an opportunity for even the school children to enjoy the fig in large quantities.

Speaking on the possibilities of fig culture in Hawaii, Mr. Herbert said yesterday:

"A brief reference to what the Smyrna fig really is will no doubt lead to a better understanding of the value of the fruit. I returned short time ago from a trip to California, where I was most successful in securing all the in-

formation relative to Smyrna fig culture, which will not only be of great interest and value to myself, but to this Territory at large. I do not hesitate to say that Hawaii can produce fully as good figs as are raised in Smyrna. There is a great future for the Smyrna fig industry in Hawaii and when it is once established on a commercial basis, Hawaii will have quite an increase in her annual income."

"The year 1901 inaugurated a new era in fig culture in California. For the first time this fig has been successfully grown, dried and packed there on a commercial scale, and is now for sale in Honolulu. I think I am safe in saying it is the first time the fig has been raised in any part of the world outside of Smyrna. These trees do not mature their fruits unless their flowers, which are always female, have been fertilized from the wild or Capri fig, either by artificially transferring the pollen, or through the agency of the fig wasp, Blastophaga.

"We have here in these islands thousands of acres of land not adapted to the growing of sugar or rice, but which

are the natural home of the Smyrna tree. I only speak of this as I can fig. A fig tree needs but little care; it will produce two crops a year; blight and insect pests keep away from it; it is, in fact, a barn-yard tree. No matter how small a parcel of land one may have, there should be a few fig trees growing upon it.

"I have now the wild or Capri and the real Smyrna fig trees growing at my place in Kalihi. The No. 1 and No.

2 Capri have made the remarkable growths of over four feet since they were set out in March last, and the female tree has fruit on it already. I have ordered another lot to be here next month, and if any one in Honolulu desires to have some of these valuable trees I shall be glad to order them.

The last ones I imported cost sixty-five cents each for the female Smyrna, and \$1 for the wild Capri landed here. One year old trees, well rooted, would doubtless be much less in price if ordered by the thousand.

"At all events the people here will have to pay no profit or commissions, as I am not after anything of that kind. It is a labor of pleasure and

large quantities.

"I shall recommend nothing but what I know will be of value. December and January is the best time of the year to order trees, as they are then dormant. Lycurgus tells us that fresh figs are sold for three cents a pound in his country. Who would not eat delicious fresh figs at from three to five cents per pound? Go into our public schools and ask the hundreds of little

bright-eyed children how many of them

have had a hat full of fresh figs, oranges or grapes in this Paradise of the Pacific, and hear the answer you will be sure to get. They are not raised here in such quantities that hatsful can be thought of, but they should be."

"On reading and filing the petition of Kahaukaui, of said Waimea, Hawaii, alleging that Hanai Parker died intestate at said Waimea on the 27th day of August, 1900, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to Alfred W. Carter.

It is ordered that Wednesday, the 15th day of January, 1901, at 10 o'clock a.m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this court at Kaliua, Kona, Hawaii, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated November 29, 1901.

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE TO CORPORATIONS.

The attention of Officers of Corporations is called to Section 2024 of the Civil Laws of 1897:

"Section 2024. Every corporation not eleemosynary, religious, literary or educational, shall annually present a full and accurate exhibit of the state of its affairs to the Treasurer at such times as the Treasurer shall direct. The said Treasurer shall have power either himself, or by one or more commissioners appointed by him, to call for the production of the books and papers of the corporation and to examine its officers, members and others touching its affairs under oath. The annual reports above mentioned, and the result of such examination, the Treasurer may in his discretion lay before the President and also publish. In case any such corporation shall refuse to produce its books and papers upon the request of the Treasurer or the commissioners appointed by him, or in case any of the officers or members of such corporation shall refuse to be examined on oath, touching the affairs of the corporation, then the Treasurer or the commissioners may apply to the Court of Chancery for an order to compel the production of the books and papers, or the examination of such officers or members of the corporation, obedience to which order may be enforced by said court, in like manner with its ordinary decrees and orders.

In conformity with the above law all corporations are hereby notified to make a full and accurate exhibit of the state of their affairs for the year ending DECEMBER 31st, 1901, such exhibit to be filed in the office of the Treasurer on or before JANUARY 31st, 1902.

Blank Exhibits will be furnished upon application at the Treasurer's office.

I have this day appointed Mr. A. B. SCRIMGEOUR as Commissioner to perform the duties required in above section.

WILLIAM H. WRIGHT,
Treasurer Territory of Hawaii,
Treasurer's Office, December 6, 1901.
2340-Dec 10, 17, 24.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE THIRD CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.—AT CHAMBERS.—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Hanai Parker, of Waimea, Hawaii, intestate, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Kahaukaui, of said Waimea, Hawaii, alleging that Hanai Parker died intestate at said Waimea on the 27th day of August, 1900, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to Alfred W. Carter.

It is ordered that Wednesday, the 15th day of January, 1901, at 10 o'clock a.m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the courtroom of this court at Kaliua, Kona, Hawaii, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated November 29, 1901.

W. S. EDINGS,
Judge of the Circuit Court of the Third Circuit.

Attest: HENRY SMITH,
Clerk Judiciary Department.
2338—Dec. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of John Toms, late of Kauai, Island of Kauai, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to produce proper vouchers to the undersigned at Kealia, Kauai, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

"Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered as follows, to wit:

"1. That the above entitled action and proceeding be, and it is hereby discontinued as against the above named Oahu Railway and Land Company, a corporation, defendant above named, without costs to either party herein.

"2. That the above entitled action and proceeding be, and it is hereby discontinued as against the above named Oahu Estate, Limited, a corporation, defendant and respondent above named, as to all of that tract of land described as being situated on Ford's Island, save and except that certain strip of 23 acres more or less, upon the southeast side of said Ford Island, being conveyed to said plaintiff and petitioner by deed of conveyance of Oahu Sugar Company, Limited, without costs to either party herein.

"3. That the above entitled action and proceeding be, and it is hereby discontinued as against the above named Oahu Sugar Company, Limited, a corporation, defendant above named, without costs to either party herein.

"Done in open court this 13th day of December. A. D. 1901.

"MORRIS M. ESTEE,
Judge of Said Court."

Mr. Hatch also agreed that the Oahu Sugar Company should pass a resolution approving the order made in the court.

This was done yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the directors of Oahu Sugar Company, when resolution was adopted ratifying the transfer of the deed of the property to the United States.

KAUMAKAPILI COMES DOWN.

Met a Brick Remains Standing in the Old Landmark.

Only a mass of wreckage marks the spot where for more than a half-century stood Kamakapili church. The second tower was thrown down yesterday and the work of cleaning and carting away the bricks goes on rapidly. The site must be cleared before the first of the year, and soon a street will run over the spot where the old edifice stood for so many years. It is possible that, when the site is dug into, some stones from the ancient heiau will be found.

The massive towers were thrown down by undermining the walls mauls so that the weight was thrown upon slender pillars, and the ruined structure was thus thrown down in the direction desired. As fast as the walls have been dropped so far the bricks have been cleaned and carted away by the contractor, who purchased the ruin.

It is the intention to grade and extend Smith street through the lot which was occupied by the structure, until it reaches the line of Kukui street. The Bishop Estate exchanged for the site of the old church a square in Palama, upon which a new Kamakapili church soon will be erected.

Referring Bureau's telegram, Rep. 10th, suspending condemnation of Ford's Island land, bureau much prefers Hatch & Silliman's proposition, which your letter, No. 181, September 7th,

It is believed that reciprocity compact is doomed to defeat in the Senate committee.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at the annual meeting of the Haleakala Ranch Company, held on the 21st instant, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

H. P. Baldwin, Esq., President.
L. A. Thurston, Esq., Vice Pres.
Geo. H. Robertson, Esq., Treasurer.
E. F. Bishop, Secretary.
W. G. Taylor, Auditor.
E. F. BISHOP, Secretary.
Dated Honolulu, November 22, 1901.

2342—Dec. 17, 24, 31; Jan. 7, 14, 21.

HOME FROM HAWAII ISLE

Jared Smith Sees the Coffee Lands.

Jared G. Smith, chief of the Hawaiian Agricultural Experimental Station, returned Saturday on the Kinau after a ten-days' tour of inspection on the island of Hawaii.

The greater part of his time was spent in Hilo and nearby territory, in visiting the coffee plantations, and he was given a cordial reception by the farmers in that neighborhood.

Mr. Smith was highly pleased with the coffee plantations in Hamakua and Laupahoehoe, and will no doubt make a report favorable to that industry to Washington on the next mail. The visit was made with special reference to the coffee industry on Hawaii, Mr. Smith acting on telegraphic instructions from R. G. True, who is in charge of all the Experiment Stations.

Mr. Smith also spent some time with the chicken raisers and gave them sound advice in order that they might remedy the prevailing chicken pox. Just prior to his return on the Kinau, Mr. Smith visited Puna plantation. Speaking of this visit afterwards he said:

"Puna is the only real tropical region I have seen in Hawaii. One cannot have had a perfect view of a perfect field of cane until he has seen Puna. There is the great expanse of blooming cane, decked here and there with groups of tall coconut and breadfruit trees. It is characteristic tropical vegetation. It is exactly what we used to see in the pictures in the old geographies at school. It is what we now see in modern scientific works on plant geography."

"It struck me that a benevolent Providence has always had that place in mind as a sugar country. Manager Campbell told me that it never rains in the daytime, but that rainfall comes in plenty, in quiet showers at night. This is remarkable and a feature of great value. The daytime is the working period of plants as well as of men, and beasts of burden.

"Plants do their eating all the day long and in the shadows of the night time they digest their food and rest. The plant differs from the animal only in the number of stomachs with which it handles the food. Instead of one or two or three, it has a million or so. Each individual cell does its work on transforming the elements of the air and the earth into various valuable compounds. The process is simple and wonderful. A green plant takes carbonic acid gas from the air and pumps up hydrogen through its roots from the water in the soil. These elements are converted first into glucose, then into sucrose, then into starch."

"The starch is stored up in the leaves of the cane stalk as long as the sunshine lasts. At sundown in Puna, the millions of cane leaves are stored and packed full of starch. When the sun sinks the subtle and delicate machinery of the cane stalk begins its work of digestion. The starch is transferred from the leaves to other portions of the cane stalk. It is converted into sugar, some of which goes to make new shoots, some to repair damages and much of it is stored in the stalk as a reserve food supply. Some of it goes at once into the formation of new leaves to make more starch to make more sugar to make more leaves to make more starch.

"The agency in all these operations is the living matter in the plant cells. It is the plant soul as Haeckel, the German philosopher, would say. It is directly comparable to the living matter in animals, and is the vital force in all life. The reserve supply of sugar in the cane stalk, which is the secret of nature upon which the great sugar industry rests, has for its purpose the sustenance of the new plant. It is an economy of nature, designed for the propagation and perpetuation of species."

ATHLETIC GROUND.

There probably is not another piece of ground within a mile of the center of the city like that which the Boys' Brigade has secured for athletic purposes. There was considerable enthusiasm Thursday night at a meeting of two hundred of the boys of this city, when it was assured them that in six months' time there would be a first-class baseball and athletic ground right in the heart of the city. The history of the movement to establish this recreation ground shows that the Board of Education found that they had two and a half acres in close proximity to their school at Kalihiwai, and that to make it available for a first-rate playground, a large sum of money would have to be spent. They offered to the Boys' Brigade this piece of land under certain conditions which do not interfere with its purpose at other times than during school hours. The Board of Education's land, however, was not as big as was needed for such a purpose.

Another adjacent two and a half acres of the Bishop estate solved the problem, and after a great many preliminaries concerning leases, this fine combination of land, five acres in all, was secured for a term of years.

The conditions of the lease make it necessary to put the grounds in shape, which, of course, the management are only too willing to do. The place will have to be thoroughly ditched, as there has been taro and rice planted there until very recently. Then there is perhaps four feet difference in the grade from the upper to the lower part.

The difficulty, as with most difficulties nowadays, is a matter of money. If the Brigade had the money which they expect to get from their fire claims commission awards, they could handle the thing themselves, lacking this, the idea now is to let some other athletic interests in with them temporarily, provided these people will help to meet the expense. It is proposed to let the grounds out on certain days in the week to other organizations which feel

the need of recreation grounds. It should not be hard to raise \$2000 for such a purpose.

It has been suggested that there be some benefit athletic sports to help meet the expenses, and the Brigade will be glad to listen to proposals from any athletic club in the city willing to share the expense, as well as the privileges involved. The original idea of the Brigade was, of course, to fence the area and then grant permits to local clubs all over the city for specific afternoons, and as it will be possible for two games of ball to be going on at once, the athletes of the city could be pretty well accommodated in the course of the week.

It is understood that the boys themselves intend to do something toward raising money for the recreation ground fund.

COURT NOTES.

(From Saturday's daily)

In the District Court yesterday W. J. Bissell, president and manager of the Washington Mercantile Co., and W. A. Goncalves of the grocery firm of Goncalves & Co. were fined \$35 and costs each for selling adulterated coffee without having the cans labeled "compound" as required by law.

Food Commissioner Shorey testified that he had purchased the stuff from a dealer named Nunzio and that it contained 15 per cent of chicory.

Mr. Bissell testified that the chicory was put up with the coffee on account of there being a demand for the mixture. He said that as a rule the Portuguese would not buy the coffee unless there were chicory in it. The failure to have the cans labeled "compound" was, he said, due to an oversight on the part of the consignee in San Francisco.

Judge Wilcox said that it was simply a technical violation of law, and he would impose the lowest penalty. He remarked that there was no reflection on either of defendants.

Manuel Gouvera, charged with heedless driving, was remanded until Monday.

Anderson and Kennedy, charged with vagrancy, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labor. They were found asleep on a bench in the capitol grounds, early yesterday morning.

Yesterday's arrests included:

Goo Tan, leaving horse untied, fourteen Hawaiians, vagrancy; Inde, feeding a horse on the street; Antone Rodrigues, truancy; Gong Wee, cruelty to animals; Jos. Kapule, drunkenness.

The fourteen Hawaiians were arrested by David Kaapa, at the corner of Kukui and River streets.

The police are investigating a robbery which occurred on Akaka street, early yesterday morning. A Japanese store was broken into and \$77 stolen.

A Portuguese woman reported to Officer Devauquelle yesterday that her house at Kalili had been broken into and a gold ring and \$10 stolen. No trace could be found of the thief.

FOR SURVEY WORK IN THE ISLANDS

Prof. W. D. Alexander, head of the United States Geological Survey Bureau in Hawaii, who returned in the Sierra, brought back with him from Washington a large amount of information concerning the plans of the United States Geological Survey for these Islands. An appropriation of \$20,000 has been asked by the survey department with which to commence thorough investigations in the group. The appropriation will be asked of Congress at its present session, and the probability is that the amount asked for will be set apart.

Under this appropriation valuable scientific investigations can be made here in line with the exhaustive work done by the survey in all parts of the United States. Professor Alexander was impressed with the high character of the men in the geological survey under the Department of the Interior and the coast and geodetic survey under the Treasury Department.

He does not believe that the department will do much for Hawaii for the present, as its attention is directed to the Philippines, where a majority of the best men in the survey service are now engaged. The question of whether this work in the Philippines should be conducted by the coast survey or the navy, led to a disagreement between the two houses of Congress. The coast survey finally won. The work is a great undertaking on account of the incorrect and incomplete Spanish charts of the archipelago.

Professor Alexander points to an achievement of the survey department just completed, which is a complete measurement of the longest line across the United States, accomplished by a perfectly organized system of triangulation with accurately chained base lines, giving a greater arc of the earth's surface than ever measured before elsewhere. The list compiled by Professor Alexander of the geographical points, places and objects in the Islands was placed in the hands of the chief of the survey department in Washington, and will shortly be published. During his trip Professor Alexander attended the Yale bicentennial celebration, being one of the graduates of that institution.

INTERESTING TALK ON CHURCH AFFAIRS

NOT A STICK of the church property and not a dollar is involved in the merging of the Anglican church into the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States," said Bishop Willis yesterday evening in talking over the affairs of the Diocese. "There is but one transfer, and that is of the jurisdiction of the Anglican to the American Protestant church, nothing more nor less.

"An impression has gained strength in the islands, and especially among people who have not studied the matter, that the transfer of the property belonging to the Anglican church corporation will be an intrinsic affair. This is not the case at all. It is the simplest matter in the world, and the action taken recently by the Synod in adopting the amended charter to read 'Protestant church in the United States' from that of 'Anglican' and conforming to the American prayer book has completely paved the way for the change that is to take place in

April next. The property owned by the Anglican church and held by the Synod trustees remains under the control of the trustees of the Protestant church in the Hawaiian Islands, in just the same manner as the property of the Hawaiian Reformed Catholic church passed into the control of the Anglican church in 1872, when I came here as Bishop.

"There is an important matter I should like to speak about. An impression has also gone abroad that the 'Anglican church' means the 'English church' or 'Church of England.' Merely because the word 'Anglican' is used it is thought to refer to the English church. This is a misnomer. The whole Protestant Episcopal church,

whether it be in England, the United States or other portions of the globe is Anglican in the same sense that it is opposed to Romanism. When the King of the Hawaiian Islands sent an invitation to Canterbury to have a Bishop of the Church of England sent here to establish a church, I was sent. I found here the Hawaiian Reformed Catholic church, founded by Bishop Staley. It appeared to me that this title was misleading, as it gave the impression of being a branch of the Roman Catholic and not of the Church of England.

When a charter was applied for after my arrival the title of the corporation was changed to the 'Anglican church in Hawaii.' The Hawaiian government granted such a charter, and 'Anglican church' it has remained and will continue so until next April.

"The 'Anglican church in Hawaii' is not actually a part of the Church of England. The Church of England has no direct jurisdiction over the Anglican church in these islands. How could it have? When the King of Hawaii sent his invitation to Canterbury, it was to invite ministers of the Church of England to come to this kingdom, as it then was, to establish a church based on the doctrines of the Church of England. England and Hawaii were separate kingdoms and the Church of England therefore had no right to exercise jurisdiction here, any more than it would in the United States. Hawaii was not a colony such as Australia, New Zealand or Canada. A comparative case in point was that of St. Augustine when he was sent out from Rome to England in the Sixth century. He was sent to a foreign country, the result being the establishment of a separate church there. It was just the same here.

"I was a Bishop appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom I look for my spiritual guidance, but the physical features of the church were different. The property accumulated here was the property of the Anglican church trustees, and as it passed from the Hawaiian Reformed Catholic church to the Anglican in 1872, so will it pass from the Anglican to the trustees of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States as established in Hawaii in April, 1902. It is all very simple. To show you how this is that we are a separate church corporation from the Church of England, one has but to follow the manner of our prayers. We pray for His Majesty, King Kamehameha IV, King Kamehameha V, King Lunalilo, King Kalakaua, Queen Liliuokalani, the President of the Republic, and now the Governor of the Territory, and the Governor of the Territory, following the political changes as they took place. Were we a part of the Church of England we would offer our prayers for King Edward VII.

"My plans for the future? Well, I can hardly say that I have any formed as yet. I may go back to England, but I would just as well like to remain here in the Pacific, for I have grown very fond of the islands. I have much work yet to do in preparing for the coming of the American Bishop. There is also the care of my personal property and many other things which necessarily prevent me from saying just what my plans may be."

COUGHS AND COLDS IN CHILDREN.

Recommendation of a Well Known Chicago Physician.

I use and prescribe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for almost all obstinate, constricted coughs, with direct results. I prescribe it to children of all ages. Am glad to recommend it to all in need and seeking relief from colds and coughs and bronchial afflictions. It is non-narcotic and safe in the hands of the most unprofessional. A universal panacea for all mankind.—Mrs. R. Melendy, M.D., Ph.D., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd. agents for Hawaii.

HALF A MILLION IN GREENBACKS

If anyone had happened to stroll into the treasurer's office at the capitol building yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock he could have witnessed the destruction of about a half a million dollars in greenbacks.

The money was part of an old issue of Hawaiian notes under the monarchy, and had never been in circulation. It was composed entirely of fifty and one hundred dollar banknotes in books, and altogether the pile represented over half a million dollars. The crisp greenbacks were placed in the cancelling machine and perforated so full of holes that even a blind man would not have accepted them as legal tender. The work was done by two clerks under the supervision of Cashier Henry Kapai, and the clerks were racing to see in how short a time they could destroy the little books which at one time represented such a large amount in cold cash. They averaged about twenty thousand dollars a minute.

There are still a number of these old Hawaiian treasury notes in circulation, and at irregular intervals one is presented at the treasury for payment. It is to render these old notes valueless that they were cancelled yesterday, with the same machine that is used in perforating all the old issue as they are brought in for redemption. This money would not have been accepted even if tendered as it did not bear the signature of the Minister of the Interior, but to avoid the possibility of some of the greenbacks finding their way out, and allowing an opportunity for forging the signature, it was thought advisable to destroy them. The money would have been burned, but as there is no authorization for such an act, the cancellation was decided upon instead.

HOMESTEADING FOREST LAND

Hamakua, Hawaii, Dec. 12.

Editor Advertiser: I notice that the Government is about to open up another large section of land, for homesteads. Now I would like to say a word in regard to this matter for I consider that this indiscriminate method of opening up land that should never be touched is likely to work great deal of mischief before very long. I refer more particularly to the forest land, which is being depleted at an enormous rate, and which if continued will soon diminish the rainfall of these islands as much as to destroy all agricultural pursuits and save nothing but a barren waste behind. Now there is plenty of land that can be utilized for homesteads without taking any of the forest land and which would answer for truck farming probably better than forest land.

At Lahaina the grand jury finished its work on the 7th. The petit jury is still at work, but will probably finish by the 11th.

Weather A strong Kona wind is blowing, a storm threatening.

OBSERVER

SEARCH FOR LOST BOY

A Child Lost in Gulch Almost Two Days.

MAUI, Dec. 14.—On Friday, the 6th, a little Portuguese child, five years of age, named John Duarte, was lost in a gulch near Hamakapoko plantation and when found on Sunday, the 8th, had been without food and water for forty-two hours.

On Friday afternoon the little boy, in company with his twelve-year-old sister, went to this gulch a mile and a half below the plantation in search of wild tomatoes. About 6 p.m. the girl returned to the camp without her brother, who, being tired, had lagged behind.

The parents, neighbors and police searched in vain all Friday night. Saturday Manager H. A. Baldwin, head luna F. A. Alexander, Deputy Sheriff S. E. Kalama and fifty plantation men and policemen made a thorough search of the gulch, which was overgrown with lantana, and of the neighboring cane fields, but to no purpose. That night the Deputy Sheriff stationed policemen in the gulch with lanterns, hoping the little lad would see the lights. On Sunday the Sheriff with thirty men renewed the search, which at noon was finally successful, the boy being discovered under a lantana bush.

He was so hungry and thirsty that he fought for water and food, which were given him in small quantities. His parents, who had been nearly frantic with grief, were almost wild with joy when the lad came home. The house was visited during the day by many plantation people of all nationalities.

TEACHERS MEET.

During the afternoon of the 8th ten teachers met in the Makawao school house for the purpose of holding the regular monthly meeting of the local circle. The program of the day was as follows: Life of Shakespeare and Introduction to "Merchant of Venice" by F. W. Hardy, and Introduction to the study of Botany by D. D. Baldwin.

At the next meeting Acts I and II of the "Merchant of Venice" will be read, different persons assuming the different parts, and D. D. Baldwin will give a practical lesson from Gray's "How Plants Grow."

SEEING MAUI ON THE RUN

During the past week Land Commissioner Boyd, accompanied by Sub-Agent W. O. Aiken "did" the whole of Maui by rapid transit.

On the 6th they made the start from Lahaina for Makawao; on the 7th they were at Ulupalakua, on the 8th at Kauapo, on the 9th at Hana, on the 10th at Keanae, on the 11th at Wailuku, on the 12th they returned to Lahaina via Kakauku, Honokau, Honoulu and Kaauapali. The Territorial Land Commissioner can now discuss and administer Maui matters from personal knowledge.

ILLNESS OF W. F. POGUE.

The many friends of W. F. Pogue, who has recently resigned the management of Kihel Plantation on account of ill-health, are much alarmed concerning him. He is threatened with brain fever and is a very sick man. Dr. Dinegar is in constant attendance upon him, and no one is admitted to the sick room. From last reports his condition had somewhat improved.

SNOW ON HAILEAKALA.

During the morning of the 8th a mantle of snow covered the summit of Haleakala, and on the day before there was an electric storm on the western slope of the mountain.

MISCELLANEOUS

On Tuesday afternoon the 10th, the Makawao Ladies' Aid Society met at the residence of Mrs. D. E. Lindsay of Pala. The construction of candy-bags for the coming Christmas tree for the S. School took up the attention o.

ladies

David T. Fleming, who has been very sick at Pala hospital, is now recovering. His brother, John Fleming, who came from Honolulu to see him, returned during the early part of the week.

Postmaster James Anderson of Makawao is quite ill with a touch of pneumonia.

At Lahaina the grand jury finished its work on the 7th. The petit jury is still at work, but will probably finish by the 11th.

Weather A strong Kona wind is blowing, a storm threatening.



Falling Hair

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, December 13.
Schr. Keaukeauoli, from Paauilo;
8:30 a.m.
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from
Walmanalo; 10 p.m.

Saturday, December 14.
Str. Kinai, Freeman, from Hilo and
way ports; 3:45 p.m.
Str. Lehua, Napala, from Maui and
Molokai ports.

Str. James Macee, Tullett, from Kapa-

Sunday, December 15.
Str. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from
Kauai ports; 3 a.m.

Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Kauai
ports; 2:30 a.m.

Str. Waialeale, Plitz, from Kauai
ports; 6:30 a.m.

Str. Paul, Bennett, from Hilo and
Hamakua ports.

Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui
ports.

DEPARTED.

Friday, December 13.
Ger. sp. Lita, Harris, for Portland;
10 a.m.

Str. Noeau, Wyman, for Honokaa
and Kukuihaele; 10 a.m.
Gaso, schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for
Lahaina, Kihia, Makena, Kailua, Na-

pooopo and Hookena; 3 p.m.

Str. Kawailani, Dower, for Paauhu,
Kukaiwa, Ooaka, Hakalau; 5 p.m.

Am. str. Tamico Reed, for Seattle.

Saturday, December 14.
Br. sp. Euphrates, Davies, for the
Sound.

Monday, December 16.
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searles, for Koo-
lau ports, at 10 a.m.

Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai
ports, at 5 p.m.

W. O. Smith Talks
of Recreation
Grounds.

Editor Advertiser: The city of Honolulu is growing rapidly in population, and the demand for land for residence and business purposes is increasing.

While at present there is somewhat less activity in the demand for property, the growth of the city is marked. With the establishment of cable communication and the development of Pearl Harbor in the near future, Honolulu is destined to grow and extend its borders. A company is about to begin the work of filling in the low lands lying between the harbor and Waikiki, and a large area of land suitable for business purposes and residence will be developed.

The dredging of Pearl Harbor, and the building of the naval station, and the works and harbor facilities about to be instituted there by the Oahu Railroad and Land Company will contribute very much to the growth of the city in that direction.

Honolulu is no longer a village, but a growing city. The volume of business carried on here is that of a city of no mean proportions. And with the development of the commerce of this great ocean and the vast countries bordering upon it, Honolulu will become one of the important points and seaports of the world.

With this growth and development greater responsibilities confront the community. Among these is that of planning for the proper laying out of the new areas which will eventually form portions of the city.

In a few years—it may be twenty-five or fifty years—Honolulu will extend from Diamond Head to Pearl Harbor. The tracts lying between the harbor and Waikiki, and from Kapalama to Pearl Harbor, consist largely of open, unoccupied lands. Now is the time to plan for the future streets, recreation grounds and public parks. Careful thought and attention should be given to these matters. Later, after individual owners have made their own plans without reference to any general plan, or have parted with detached sections, and ill-considered subdivisions have been made, it will become much more difficult, and perhaps practically impossible, to secure good results.

At present the need for recreation grounds in localities which are densely populated is very great. The number of children and youth needing facilities of this nature is already large, and rapidly increasing. The efforts of those who have organized the Boys' Brigade are most commendable, but they are contending with great difficulties.

The best work that can be done for promoting those things which make for law and order is with the young. The value of the persistent and great work of those carrying on the educational and religious institutions in the community cannot be over-estimated, but these should be supplemented. Greater facilities for exercise and occupation during spare hours should be provided for the active boys and girls.

It is already difficult to obtain suitable areas for recreation grounds, and unless provision is made for the future these difficulties will increase.

WILLIAM O. SMITH
Honolulu, Dec. 16, 1901.

DEEP SEA FISH
ARE NOT ON SALE

Owing to the Kona storm which has been threatening to envelop Oahu for the past week, there has been a scarcity of deep sea fish for sale at the fish market and other places. The only fish to be obtained there at present are small mutton, obtained from the protected fish preserves at various places along the Oahu shore to Pearl City.

None of the fishermen will undertake to go out to sea either in the native canoes or big sampans, owing to the threatening weather. Most of them fear that if they go out at night they may be caught in the throes of a storm suddenly coming upon them, giving them small opportunity to reach the harbor in safety. The sea has been unusually rough for ten days, and fishing under these circumstances is not a joy or even profitable.

The price of mullet has naturally gone upward, although there seems to be sufficient on sale to meet all de-

WILL STUDY
IRRIGATIONJared Smith's New
Mission in
Hawaii.

The irrigation of Hawaii is the next study which is to occupy the attention of the Department of Agriculture. Jared Smith, on his return from Hilo, found a letter awaiting him from Elwood Mead, in charge of the irrigation bureau of the Agricultural Department at Washington, transferring him to that service. His new duties begin on the first day of January, and he will work under the direction of the irrigation bureau for the first two months of the new year.

Exactly what the scope of the study of irrigation in this Territory is to be is not disclosed in the letter from Mr. Mead. Detailed instructions are coming later, probably by tomorrow's mail.

The investigation will be scientific, and will take in the methods of pumping water on the small farms, and for homes, though no doubt the methods used by the big sugar plantations in the development of their water supply, will receive some attention.

In the course of his investigations, Mr. Smith will make a tour of the other Islands, though his plan of campaign has not been entirely mapped out as yet.

His investigation will take in the best methods of irrigation, the use of fuel and machinery for the purpose, and how the system in Hawaii may be improved. Mr. Smith will continue in charge of the work of the experiment station, even though nominally under the direction of the irrigation bureau. This plan is adopted by the department, no doubt, in order to save the expense of sending a man to Hawaii with special instructions to study irrigation, as Jared Smith is already on the ground and can secure the same information, as might be obtained from sending an expert, and at considerably less cost to the government.

WILL REPORT TO WASHINGTON.

On the steamer America Maru, which leaves for the Coast on the 20th of this month will go forward to Washington a very complete report of various agricultural industries in these Islands. This report was asked for by Director True, who is in charge of the experiment stations in all parts of the United States, and is probably compiled for the benefit of Congress, now in session. Separate reports are to be made on coffee growing, the rice industry, fruit raising, taro cultivation and vegetable farming. The report was asked for by telegraph, so evidently the Washington department is in a hurry to get it.

FAVORS COFFEE CULTIVATION.

Mr. Smith will report favorably upon the coffee industry in these Islands as the result of his investigations in Hawaii. He made a thorough investigation of the Hamakua district, visiting the Barnard, Horner and Lewison plantations. In Oahu, Mr. Smith reports that he found most of the coffee plantations had been abandoned.

"There is a good deal of fine coffee land on Hawaii," said Mr. Smith yesterday, "and there can be no doubt of the success of the cultivation of coffee. The only question is the financial one, for coffee can be raised there, and the finest in the world, too. A friend of mine who has been all through South America, was along, and said he had never seen finer coffee anywhere. On all these plantations the coffee was the best I had ever seen, and the trees were loaded down with the bean. The coffee grown in the Hamakua district is the finest in the world. The price of coffee is so low now that it doesn't pay, and the people on that Island believe that the United States should put a protective tariff on coffee, in order to protect the industry here."

Mr. Smith spoke very enthusiastically both of the coffee and sugar plantations, and the general vegetation on Hawaii. Particularly was he impressed with the growing cane on the Coast, and spoke of one solid field over sixty miles long, which could be seen from the Kinau deck.

WILL GROW PISTACHE NUTS.

About eighty pounds of pistache nuts have been received at the Tantalus experiment station, and will be planted immediately. The nuts were imported directly from France, and Mr. Smith will attempt to grow the fruit on prepared soil at the station.

The nut is bright green in color, and is extensively used by confectioners for flavoring candies, ice cream, etc. In the United States it sells for from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per pound, and if it can be successfully grown here will prove a very profitable industry for the Islands.

By the last steamer slips of Georgia peach trees and Missouri grapes, and of gooseberries and hemp seed were received, all to be planted at the experiment station.

THE MCKINLEY FUND

Previously reported

\$472.85

Grand total

\$519.35